INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVI NO. 261— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 24 1928 ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
27 Oct.	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
29 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
5 Apl.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
1 Jun.	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	17 Oct.	30 Oct.
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@31 „
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@14 „
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@ 28 „
*Hakodate Maru	5303	15 Nov.	29 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12Dec.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 „
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@26 „

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	1 Nov.	18 Nov.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	15 „	2 Dec.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	29 „	16 „

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	13 Nov.	20 Nov.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	27 „	4 Dec.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams: YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO. STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
9th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
*30th „	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
*19 „	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and Japan.
21st „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.
1929.		
4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia
18th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th „	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
24th Oct.	Karapara ..	East and South Africa
24th „	Baroda ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
26th „	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.
27th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
29th „	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
14th Nov.	Ellora ..	Momoasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bugreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act I of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P Hari bhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Governmen Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

A Sure Cure

FOR

Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.

TheAtank Nigrah Pills

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

BANKING

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up	Rs. 85,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.

The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.

PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS.

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Captial	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	„ 102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore.
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shimonoseki.
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Dairen	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100 000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO
Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street. :: :: BOMBAY

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE Co., Ltd., (Estd. 1906.)

HEAD OFFICE:—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Fund Exceeds Rs. 1,20,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed „ 50,00,000.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

Only office to pay interest on claims.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1926.	1927.
Premium Income ..	Rs. 19,79,361	Rs. 22,80,000
New Business	„ 82,74,000	„ 93,65,000
Life Assurance Fund ..	„ 94,49,100	„ 1,07,00,000

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

Financial Security absolute.
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
Wide choice of Policies.
Low rates of premium.
High rates of Bonus.
Liberal Surrender & Loan Values.

Marriage and Future Policies are a speciality.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *Bombay Branch:* **Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.**

INSURE WITH THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL.

The HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE L.D.

TRUSTEE—GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

NO SHARE-HOLDERS (ESTABLISHED 1891) NO CAPITALISTS.

Claims paid over	Rs. 500,000
Insurance fund over	Rs. 400,000

COMPARE WITH OTHERS ITS GREAT AGE, SECURITY, MANAGEMENT AND ABSOLUTELY THE LOWEST RATES

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.

AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

SECRETARIES Bombay

SAVE EYES.

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hunum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers in First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs. a.	Mofussil. Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.
SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly Rs. 4 Rs. 5.
Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertizements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.
Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—BACHELOR OF AGRICULTURE or DAIRY DIPLOMA HOLDER on Rs. 75-10-125 free quarters, strong-built Gujarati Hindu having practical experience need fully write JIVADAYA KHATA, Ghatkopar.

WANTED—FULL-TIME HINDU with 3 years' practical experience in keeping Gujarati Books of Accounts, Correspondence and General Clerical work on Rs. 50/- Free lodging. Write fully JIVADAYA KHATA, Ghatkopar.

WANTED—Three FIRST CLASS SHORTHAND TYPISTS for a Government Committee on a salary of Rs. 300 per month per head for about two months or more. No persons with a speed of less than 150 words per minute in shorthand and 70 words per minute in typing need apply. Apply by letter only to the SECRETARY, Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee Secretariat, Bombay.
A 31260

WANTED—Experienced TRAVELLING AGENTS to canvass orders for hand made cloths. Apply to THE NAWABHARATH WEAVING CO., CHOWA CANNANORE.
A R1238

WANTED—ACTRESSES any nationality for film work good model essential Apply in writing with photo to Suvarna Pictures, 22, Civil Lines, Bombay Road, Kirkee.
R1236

WANTED—For oversea service CLERKS GRADUATES, UNDERGRADUATES, DRAFTSMEN, OVERSEERS, ENGINEERS, ACCOUNTANTS, DOCTORS, STENOGRAPHERS, LADY-DOCTORS and NURSES, etc., for India Professors, Teachers and Private Secretaries, etc., to consult with Box No. 2197 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle" Bombay, Enclose Stamp for reply.
A R1239

LOANS.

5000 Cash loan without interest for ten years to be granted on 31st October 1928. Concession enlistment continued 28th October 1928. For rules and results of 31st July 1928, Paid Agents wanted. Apply. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD. Bombay 2.
L R1230

MATRIMONIAL.

A—POOR WELL EDUCATED MOHEMEDAN of respectable family, seeks LIFE COMPANION, any religion, widow or orphan prefered. Poor but kind have to right sort. Apply Box No. 2198 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1243

MEDICAL

DIABETES SPECIFIC—Lasting cure guaranteed. Money refunded if in failure. Hundreds of hopeless cases cured. Checks frequency and excessiveness of urine Prevents passing sugar, dry throat and reduction. Price: 30 doze. Rs. 3/- The DHANVANTRY PHARMACY. 28A, Elgin Road, Allahabad.
M R1240

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY—Of a guaranteed cure for GONORRHOEA, SYPHILIS, IMPOTENCY and other male or female chronic cases. Cure guaranteed. Advance Rs. 5/- with order or 2 annas postage for particulars and reply 20,000 Testimonials unsolicited. Liett Dr. R. Chand Esq., Multan says:— I have tried Dr. Khorana Gono Cure on various patients and found it the best medicine in old and new cases. Can safely recommend. DR. G. R. KHORANA and SONS, GONO-SPECIALIST, Gwalmand, Lahore.
R1244

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE 38TH EXHIBITION will be held at the TOWN HALL, Bombay, in January, 1929. For prospectus apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bombay Art Society,
Old Custom House, Bombay.
31201

THE MORARJI GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office in Sudama House, Ballard Estate Fort, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of October, 1928, at 2 p.m. (Standard Time) for transacting the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1928.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Shantikumar N. Morarji as a Director of the Company.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 29th October to 10th November, 1928, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,

MORARJEE GOCULDAS AND CO.,
Agents.
Sudama House,
Ballard Estate Fort,
Bombay, 15th October, 1928.
31263

LOST.

VULCAN SHARE CERTIFICATE Nos. 03507|8, share Nos: 128130 to 128229 registered in the name of Kanjee Haridas, deceased, the administrator has applied for issue of duplicate certificate. Any claim or objection to the issue of duplicate certificate may be notified to the Manager, THE VULCAN INSURANCE CO., LTD. of Bombay, within 15th November 1928.
R1245

PUBLIC NOTICES.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS DURING DIVALI HOLIDAYS.

(1) FIRST AND SECOND CLASS. MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 12th and 13th November, 1928, being Bank Holidays, 1st and Class Cheap Return Tickets at 1-1|2 single journey fares for the double journey will be issued between any two stations 50 miles apart on this Railway. For distances below 50 miles as for 51 miles will be charged viz., first class Rs. 7-4-0 and second class Rs. 3-9-0 when cheaper than ordinary fares.

(2) INTER AND THIRD CLASS. During the above period Inter and Third Class Concession Return Tickets also will be issued at 1-1|2 single journey fares for the double journey between stations V. T. Bombay to Kalyan both inclusive on the one hand and all stations beyond Igatpuri inclusive in the North and all stations beyond Lonavla inclusive in the South on the other hand.

(3) These Concession Return Tickets will be issued from 9th November to 13th November, 1928, both days inclusive and will be available for the completion of the return journey up to the mid-night of 20th November, 1928.

(4) Concession return tickets for children above three and under twelve years of age will be issued at half the concession fares. In arriving at the fares, fractions of an anna will be charged as one anna.

J. A. TOWER,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager:
Bombay, 22-10-28.
31264

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1232 of 1922.

PIR TRIVENINATH GURU JAIMALNATH and another ....Plaintiffs.
vs.
SHANKARNATH BALAKNATH and others .....Defendants.
and
KUNVER GIRJESHWAR SARANGSINGH..Plaintiff to Counterclaim
vs.
BHABHUTINATH DEVINATH and others ....Defendants to Counterclaim.
and
Messrs. DIKSHIT, MANEKLAL AND CO. .....Applicants.
and
PIR TRIVENINATH GURU JAIMALNATH and another ——Clients.

LET ALL PARTIES CONCERNED attend the sitting Judge in Chambers at the High Court of Bombay on the 23rd day of November, 1928, at 11-15 O'clock in the forenoon (S. T.), on the hearing of an application on the part of the applicants abovenamed for an order.

(a) That Pir Triveninath Guru Jaimalnath and Bhabhutinath Devinath and all other the members of the Bhek Bara Panth, the plaintiffs and clients abovenamed do pay to the applicants abovenamed the sum of Rs. 14,636-3-8 being the balance of their taxed costs.
(b) That in default the applicants be at liberty to attach and sell the right, title and interest of the plaintiffs and all other the members of the Bhek Bara Panth in the property at Walkeshwar Banganga, described in the schedule to the decree herein, dated 21st September, 1926, or any other property belonging to the said Bhek Bara Panth in British India and
(c) That the said plaintiffs and all other the members of the said Bhek Bara Panth to pay the costs of and incidental to this summons and of the order to be made thereon.

Dated this 11th day of October, 1928.

DIKSHIT MANEKLAL AND CO.,
Applicants.

This summons has been taken out by Messrs. Dikshit Maneklal and Co., the applicants abovenamed.

To
PIR TRIVENINATH GURU JAIMALNATH
BHABHUTINATH DEVINATH and
All other members of the Bhek Bara Panth.
The plaintiffs and the clients abovenamed.

NOTE:—Affidavit of Sadanand Bhaskarrao Kudalkar solemnly affirmed on the 11th day of October, 1928, will be used in support of this summons.
31262

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END EXPRESS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

ON and from FRIDAY, the 26th October, 1928, the Week-End Express, running between Victoria Terminus and Poona, will cease to run.

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1928.
31259

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1969 of 1927.

THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE OF BOMBAY and the ASSIGNEE OF THE ESTATE and effects of DHAKOO KANARAM and (2) SHRINATH BEHARI BALMUKUND .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
VITHAL GANESH JOSHI ..Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 5th day of June, 1928, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the direction of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the premises at Kalyan on MONDAY, the 14th day of November, 1928, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the forenoon, (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS OF SALE.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Kalyan in the Taluka and Registration Sub-District of Kalyan, Zilla Thana, bearing Survey No. 2513 of the map marked Sheet No. 16 and admeasuring 77 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the premises hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the South by the public road, on or towards the East by land bearing Survey No. 2520 and on or towards the West by land.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Kalyan in the Taluka and Registration Sub-District of Kalyan, Zilla Thana, bearing Survey No. 2514 of the map marked Sheet No. 16 and containing by admeasurement an area of 307 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the North by the premises hereinafter thirdly described, on or towards the South by the premises hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the East by land bearing Survey No. 2519 and on or towards the West by land bearing Survey No. 2512.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Kalyan in the Taluka and Registration Sub-District of Kalyan, Zilla Thana, bearing Survey No. 2515 of the map marked Sheet No. 16 and containing by admeasurement an area of 604 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the North partly by the public road and partly by the premises hereinafter fourthly described, on or towards the South by the premises hereinbefore secondly described, on or towards the East by land bearing Survey No. 2517 and on or towards the West by land bearing Survey No. 2510.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Kalyan in the Taluka and Registration Sub-District of Kalyan, Zilla Thana, bearing Survey No. 2516 of the map marked Sheet No. 16 and containing by admeasurement an area of 194 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the North by the public road and on or towards the South, East and West by the premises hereinbefore thirdly described.

All which said premises together form a single property bounded, on or towards the North and South by the public roads, or or towards the East by land bearing Survey Nos. 2517, 2519 and 2520 and on or towards the West by land bearing Survey Nos. 2510 and 2512.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 20th day of September, 1928.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
31261

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

A LUXURIOUS SCREEN SATIRE

NEXT SATURDAY

BOADICEA

HURRY UP

Now only THREE DAYS

Krishna Film Co's Masterpiece Production

"AT THE CLANG OF FETTERS"

Featuring

Miss GULAB and Mr. NANDRAM

A Beautiful Historical Love Romance

Also

STAGE DANCE

BY

Miss LAILA

TIME AS USUAL

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

NEXT SATURDAY:

"SAROJINI and GHOR PRATIGNA"

It's a Kohinoor Picture.

GLOBE CINEMA

(SANDHURST ROAD.)

5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 Daily.
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 P. M.

Most vivid and Artistic!
The sentiment enthralling

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

IN

"THE BLACK PIRATE"

Red-blooded stuff, dynamic in atmosphere

Also

BOODLES and BANDITS Featuring LARRY SEMON

Most tickling Farce.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MAHIM, MORI ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 5161 of 1923 (Sitaram Balaram and another vs. Shivram Laxuman and others), and pursuant to the directions contained in the High Court Order dated 18th June, 1928, and in the Consent Decree dated 17th August, 1927, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Fazandari land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Mahim Mori Road, admeasuring about 143 square yards and bearing Collector's New No. A|4617, Cadastral Survey No. 1436 of Mahim Division, and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 6041. Street No. 516, and bounded on the East by the properties of Keshav Abaji Shingne and of Demoobai, widow of Mahadu Mangli, on the South by the property of Haji Mahomed Kassum Kolsawalla, on the West by the property of Keshav Sakharam Malgunkar and on the North by the property of Chhaganlal.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dabholker and Jeshtaram, Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

R. B. SALISBURY

PRESENTS

THE QUAINTS

IN

ON APPROVAL

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

TWO LIFE LONG PALS
WHO LOVED A
WOMAN WITHOUT
A SOUL!
SUCH IS THE THEME
IN THIS MIGHTY DRAMA

HAVOC

With an all Star Cast including

MADGE BELLAMY

AND

GEORGE O'BRIEN

A mighty Drama of War-dazed Women.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT THE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

To-Night at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

RONALD COLMAN

IN

TH SPORTING VENUS

WITH

BLANCHE SWEET AND LEW CODY

Castles, Cabarets, night life in London, Paris and Deauville. The romance of a headstrong titled beauty, a poor lad and a dissolute Prince.

KOHINOOR CINEMA

Opposite B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, DADAR.

DAILY FOR ONE WEEK

DRAUPADI VASTRAHARAN

OR

ROYAL GAMBLER

Produced by:—

UNITED PICTURE SYNDICATE.

RATES AND TIMES AS USUAL.

NEXT SATURDAY:

"GHAR JAMAI"

OR

HEN PECKED HUSBAND.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road
PRESENTS

TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK.
IMPERIAL FILM COY.'S
Historical Super Jewel

"ANARKALI"

Featuring

Miss Sulochana, Miss Jilloo, Mr. Billimoria, Mr. Vakil and other famous stars.

— *PLEASE NOTE* —

This picture has proved a most precious Jewel of the Indian Photo-plays, and thousands have demanded the re-exhibition of the same

— To Miss this Means to Repent! —

DAILY FOUR SHOWS at 5-7-9 & 11 P.M.
EXTRA SHOW on Sat. Sun. & Bank Holiday at 3 P. M.

COMING NEXT SATURDAY— "HAMLET."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

"THE LOVES OF A MOGUL PRINCE"

A Masterpiece Indian Production of unparalleled merit
NOW SHOWN FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
Produced on a luxurious scale reviving the grandeur and the pomp of the time of the Great Mogul, by the Great Eastern Corporation.
The Historic incidents filmed actually at the palaces and gardens and spots where they had really occurred, thanks to the permission of the Government of India, such permission being never given to any other Company.—See the lovely

SITA DEVI

IN

"THE LOVES OF A MOGUL PRINCE"

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK at the WEST-END CINEMA Lamington Road.
TO-NIGHT : 5; 7; 9 & 11 P.M. (S. T.)

Unique Opportunity for Advertisers.

Congress Number

OF

'Bombay Chronicle'

THE Number, which will be printed on glazed paper and will contain contributions on a rich variety of topics from well-known publicists and experts, will be published in the middle of December.

The Art Section will be its most striking feature.

The Front Page will be an attractive picture in three colours.

The Congress Number issued last year evoked demand which outstripped the supply.

The Number will afford UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO ADVERTISERS to popularise their goods in every part of the Country. As the Number of pages reserved for advertisements is limited advertisers are requested to book their space immediately with

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Customs House Road, Bombay.

A smile in every glass

There's good cheer in every glass of "VIMTO"—health giving, invigorating, refreshing. Made from choice fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, "VIMTO" is a magnificent tonic and restorative. Aerated "VIMTO" ready for use, or in cordial form add water or soda water.

VIMTO

The Drink of Health

Made by J. N. NICHOLS & Co. Manchester, England. Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay. "VIMTO" Cordial Can be had from all Dealers.

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 22.

December	19.72	plus .15
January	19.69	plus .15
March	19.64	plus .14
May	19.51	plus .15
July	19.39	plus .15
Middling Spot	20.20	plus .15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 22.

October	19.15	plus .19
January	19.18	plus .16
Middling Spot	19.18	plus .06

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 22.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

New York. 11 a.m.—	
January	19.77
March	19.71
May	19.56
New York. Noon Call.—	
January	19.73
March	19.69
May	19.54
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.—	
January	19.22
March	19.16
May	19.05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 22.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	111,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	14,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 22.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.35
Scinde, Fine	7.60
Scinde, Superfine	7.85
Bengal, Good	7.10
Bengal Fully Good	7.35
Bengal, Fine	7.60
Oomra, Good	7.55
Oomra, Fully Good	7.85
Oomra, Fine	8.15
Broach, Fully Good	8.85
Broach, Fine	9.10
Broach Superfine	9.35

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 22.

October	17.76—.08
November	17.86—.08
December	18.08—.08
January	18.00—.08
February	18.00—.08
March	18.17—.11
April	18.17—.11
May	18.32—.13
June	18.32—.13
July	18.40—.13
August	18.40—.13
September	18.40—.13
October	18.44—.13
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	1845—.20

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 22.

	Opening	Closing.
October	10.43	10.44 plus .05
November	....	10.28 plus .05
December	.....	10.27 plus .04
January	10.23	10.25 plus .05
February	....	10.24 plus .06
March	10.22	10.25 plus .07
April	....	10.23 plus .06
May	10.21	10.24 plus .07
June	....	10.20 plus .07
July	10.16	10.19 plus .07
August	....	10.09 plus .06
September	....	9.96 plus .03
October	.....	9.86 plus .02
Middling Spot	....	10.86—.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 22.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

AMERICAN COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 23.

Following Private Cables are received to-day:—

(1) New York futures market early advanced on fears of frost but later declined on longs realizing profits.

(2) A Liverpool cable states fears of frost.

(3) A New York cable states spinners are buying cotton freely. Expect Bullish Ginning Thursday. Have a favourable opinion of the market and advise keeping long.

(4) A Liverpool cable states that existing crop promise and trade outlook point probably advancing markets.

(5) New Orleans cable: Think South has sold enough. Tendency to hold.

(6) Unfavourable weather developing. If frost confirmed, expect sharp rise.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 22.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb, Spot s.-8-13|16d. sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 22.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot 17-13|16.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 23.

The local Cotton Market is entirely closed to-day for trading purposes, as per notice of the East India Cotton Association Ltd.

Kacha Candy business commenced at 4 p.m. for Broach Apl|May delivery, and prices advanced to Rs. 370|4 on firm Liverpool cables.

Kachha Candy business is entirely done by all Hindu brokers only, even though to-day was the Dusserah, one of the most important Hindu holidays, the brokers did not neglect their business. This is a sign of the times, and of the changed mentality of even the orthodox section of Hindus!

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 22.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Calcutta.—
Oct|Dec per cwt. 12|7-1|2
Jan|Mar per cwt. 12|7-1|2.
C. and F. Bombay.—
Oct|Dec per cwt. 12|8-3|4.
C. and F. Karachi.—
Oct|Dec per cwt. 12|9-1|2.

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 22.

Copper, English Best Selected, £69-1|8.
Copper, Braziers £78.
Yellow Metal, £65-1|2.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £20-5|8.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13-5|8.
Tin, English Ingots £224-1|4.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 22.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1|2

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 22.

Silver—market closed quietly steady.
Spot ..... 26-9|16
Forward ..... 26-11|16

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 22.

T T Berlin on London 20.35-5|8
T T Amsterdam on London 12.09-3|4.
T T Brussels on London 34.89.
T T Madrid on London Closed.
T T Milan on London 92.58.
T T Berne on London 25.20.
T T Paris on London 124.19.
T T London on Prague 163.62.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 22.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-5|8 per cent.
Interest 7 days' Market Loans 3-1|2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-3|8 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-1|2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1|4 per cent.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 22.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Dec|Jan shipment sellers £8-15.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Oct|Nov shipment sellers £18.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Oct|Nov shipment sellers £19-5.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 22.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Oct|Nov shipment nominal £18-10.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Nov|Dec shipment nominal £18-10.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
Oct|Nov shipment. Hull sellers £16.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Oct|Nov shipment sellers £18-15.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 22.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt.—
Nov|Dec delivery buyers 28|7-1|2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt.—
Jan|Apl delivery sellers 28|9.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 22.

Demand Bills 931.56

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 22.

Chartered Bank of India A. and C. £21-3|4.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £140-1|2.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £9-1|2.
National Bank £53-1|4.
Eastern Bank £7-1|8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £88-3|4.
Conversion Loan £77-1|2.
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent £102-7|8.
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent £54.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £61-1|8.
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £71-1|4.
Consols £55-5|8.
War Loan 5 per cent £103-3|8.

RAW COTTON SITUATION.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have issued the following report on the 22nd inst:—

AMERICANS:—Nett over the week values in New York are higher by about 50 points.

In our report of the 10th September we pointed out that the position in the market was the reverse of that ruling at the same time last year when, at the peak of an advance of over six cents the great preponderance of interests both Trade and speculative were heavily long as against this year when, after a severe decline the market carried considerable speculative short interests and the Trade for two months had bought little if anything beyond immediate requirements. There was only one factor in common—the heavy crop movement normal in September, October and the early part of November. In 1927 the course of prices from mid-September onwards was consistently downward and, in suggesting that this year the probability was for a reverse action, we were one week too soon as the lowest point touched was on September 18th. In spite of heavy crop movement the growing conviction that, as we put it last week, all was not well in the Cotton Belt of America increased the demand for contracts both from short interest and the Trade beyond the point which absorbed hedge offerings and in mid-week raised the price level to within less than 20 points of 20 cents.

During the week reports of a disappointing outturn of lint from seed cotton at the gins have provided further proof of conservatism rather than sensationalism in the latest Government Forecast which, in placing the probable final yield at about 14 million bales caculated an outturn per acre approximately five pounds under the average for the last ten years. There is more in the production of a cotton crop than initial acreage as, slowly but inevitably, has been proved to those who, in the large acreage of this season, saw an assurance of a yield more than adequate for the year's requirements. Furthermore a yield under average suggests the probability of losses on unfavourable weather being greater than gains on favourable weather and the latter, unless really exceptional, may do little more than check deterioration.

At the present moment suppy and requirements appear to be about balanced, provided the consumption is reduced by one million bales. Any smaller curtailment would mean a reduction of the carry-over and, as a reduction in consumption of a milion this year would follow a reduction of about 1 1/2 millions in 1927/8 under 1926/7 it seems to us unlikely that progressive reduction on such a scale is likely to be maintained with prices under 20 cents. Provided crop progress from now onwards is normal and the final yield including linters about 14, 800,000, the influence of price level on consumption and consumption on price level is likely to be extremely sensitive until, on the one hand, the bulk of the crop is marketed and, on the other, the spinner has secured a comforting proportion of his season's requirements.

Meanwhile, in our opinion, recessions on periodical excesses of hedge selling over trde buying are likely to be only temporary and we continue to favour the constructive side.

BOMBAY:—Prices over the week are higher by about Rs. 13. Export enquiry fell off appreciably after the indifferent action of the New York Market last week-end, but with crop movement not yet under way contract offerings are small. Additional stimulus was provided by anxiety regarding the possibility of rains, reported in the Moughlai district, moving across the Berar and Khandesh sections. While rains at this stage of the season may temporarily be construed as bullish insomuch as crop movement might be delayed, their ultimate effect cannot be other than very bearish. With the very large supply indicated in India this year, good quality is an essential if the crop is to be marketed on a reasonable parity relative to Americans. We can imagine few things worse for the Indian Trade than another large crop of low grade cotton. Whereas good cotton is a sound investment, the result of a large accumulation of undesirable stocks has been seen during this monsoon when some cotton was sold at lower rates than those obtaining when Americans were at 12 cents two years ago.

Even with sound quality, there will be difficulty in placing cotton at its present parity relative to Americans during the height of crop movement and we favour sales here against purchases in Liverpool.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 22.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb, cargoes.—
November shipment sellers 44|3.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb, cargoes.—
Oct|Nov shipment sellers 43|9.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
November shipment sellers 48|3.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—

Dr. D. D. S. TANDAN,

Scientific Homoeopath.

Chowpaty Sea Face, Bombay.

Handles only complicated; Incurable and Surgical cases without Injection and Operation.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF.

5 ADVANTAGES OF RAWLPLUGS

1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble.
3. No damage to walls or decorations.
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.

Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from

H. I. DIXON & Co., Ltd.
Structural and Sanitary Engineers,
Sole agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.
16A, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY

VICEREGAL VISIT TO CALCUTTA

LARGE NUMBER OF IMPORTANT SOCIAL EVENTS.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

In contrast to last year's season in Calcutta which was deprived of its traditional brilliance by the cancellation owing to illness of Lord Irwin of the annual Viceregal visit this cold weather will be marked by a large number of important social events which their Excellencies will attend. Lord and Lady Irwin will be in Calcutta from December 13 until January 2 when they will leave for Dacca. Two important events will be the opening by his Excellency of the sessions of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon and the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce which this year are being held in Calcutta. Lord and Lady Irwin will dine with the President and members of the European Association on the evening following the opening of the Associated Chambers of Commerce meeting. Among other engagements, Lord and Lady Irwin will lunch with the Chief Justice, a garden party at Belvedere, lunch with the Stewards of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club, and visit to the Jain Temple and garden in Upper Circular Road. Lord Irwin will dine with the members of the Calcutta Club on the evening of Wednesday, the 2nd January and leave for Dacca.—A. P.

DR. COUSINS TO VISIT AMERICA

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Dr. James Cousins and his wife are planning to visit America early in 1928 for the purpose of giving American public "some direct information on purely human and cultural aspects of the revival which is now sweeping over India." They will take to America about sixty original paintings of modern Hindu artists and

Sore Throat is the first sign of infectious disease.

Sore Throat ?

Protect your Children against infection with FORMAMINT

Take Formamint regularly yourself—then your Sore Throat will soon be cured. Give Formamint to your children too, it will protect them against the infection. Remember that your Sore Throat may be the first sign of a dangerous disease, such as Influenza, Diphtheria, Tonsillitis, etc. Protect yourself & your children by taking

At all Chemists **FORMAMINT** At all Stores

The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS

Guaranteed Hardness and Brightness, equal to Genuine Diamonds. Prices : Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. per caret

For Full Particulars Apply to :—
American Chemical Diamonds Co., 3, General Muthiah Mudali Street, Tel : "Thejus." MADRAS.

THE SIZING MATERIALS COMPANY LTD.

OF

Ismail Buildings,

Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

HAVE pleasure in announcing that they have been appointed Sole Agents in Bombay and Ahmedabad as from 1st October, 1928, for

LEATHER BELTINGS

ETC., ETC.

MANUFACTURED BY

H. P. COCKILL & SONS, LTD

of Cleckheaton and Manchester.

THE

Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited.

(Established 1871)

IT is the oldest indegenous Life Office in India. Being Mutual, there are no Shareholders; therefore all profits go to the Policy Holder

Last Bonus declared at Rs. 18/- per Rs.1,000 per annum on Whole Life Policies.

And at Rs. 15/- per Rs 1,000 per annum on Endowment Policies.

Every Year is a BONUS YEAR.

For Prospectus &c., please write to :—
THE SECRETARY,
Whiteaway Laidlaw Building,
278, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Wanted Influential and Energetic Agents throughout India.

COOK—EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Bg. Basavanguidi, Bangalore
Bombay Agents :
Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co.
Girgaum Back Road.

GET THIS GREAT REMEDY FOR

RHEUMATISM

PUT away your sticks and crutches. There is no reason why you should be crippled by Rheumatism all your life. Stop using rubbing oils and embrocations. They cost a lot of money and you cannot honestly say they do you a lot of good. Do as thousands of others are doing. Get an inexpensive box of De Witt's Pills from your nearest chemist and take them in accordance with the directions which are given with every box. That is the way to cure Rheumatism. The first dose will do you good, and in a very little while your swollen and distorted limbs will become normal and you will again enjoy good health.

Ask Distinctly for

De WITT'S

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

PILLS

See You Get This Package —None Other is Genuine.

Contain no Animal Fats or Harmful Drugs Made by Machinery..Never Touched by Hand

Genuine Dewitts Pills are sold only in Red and Gold Boxes, the bottles being sealed with Red Wax.

THE RAJVAID HAIR-DYE.

The shining and astingly deep-black "Hair-Dye". Price per phial Re. 1-2. Small phial As. 10. Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 6. On a remittance of As. 8, a sample phial is sent free of postage.

WHITE LEPROSY.

The best application for "White Leprosy" It turns the "White Leprosy" into natural colour. Price per small phial Rs. 2 & per big phial Rs. 3. Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 5. Leprosy patients are also cured by correspondence.

Rajvaid Sri Ramandasji Kavirah,
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Tele. ams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

THE

Bombay Life ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents

For particulars please write to—
S. B. CARDMASTER,
Manager.

72-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MASS-PRODUCTION

Future Outlook

"Many anxious souls among us are disturbed at the development of mass-production. They read highly coloured descriptions of industries where mass-production has been carried to an extreme, and they wonder if a world which is to be totally changed from individual or hand production to corporate or mass-production can possibly be a better world either for producer or consumer, writes a correspondent in the "Times Trade and Engineering Supplement."

They forget many things in making this sharp distinction. There never was purely hand production. There always was something of the nature of tools or machines, and there is little doubt to-day that even in the caves of many centuries ago flint heads were made with tools and by arrangements between workers. Nor is it just to describe all modern production as machine or mass production. Machines do far more than ever, but there is still human skill, and when human skill is a corporate act it is very admirable. We are a long way from a total acceptance of the methods of mass-production, though it is quite true to say that we are steadily moving in that direction.

The truth is that the standard of the individual contribution is being raised and at the same time the standard of the corporate contribution. The line which divides necessaries from luxuries takes a different course to-day from that which it took a century ago. Compare the motor-car with the carriage and pair and you have the difference at once; but remember that the carriage and pair constituency has become the Rolls-Royce (or other similar) constituency. The line which divides those who have a vehicle of their own from those who use public lic vehicles has been changed. It does not merely include the "Upper Ten Thousand," but there is a characteris- Lord Birkenhead once assigned the and associates them in our mind. tic of that section which remains social discontent of five years ago to the luxurious motor-car, but it is a question if the luxrious motor-car could be as great an occasion for discontent as the pair-horse of the previous generation. At any rate, the non-possessor of the luxurious car may have a humble car and be reasonably content.

What is happening, manifestly, is the widening and the cheapening of things which are in the process of becoming necessaries. The astonishing range of those things is only clear after-reflection. I write this with a gold fountain pen, under a softened reflected electric light, with a telephone at my right hand, with a (silent) radio and a gramophone within reach. Even twenty years ago not one of those things was as widespread as to-day, but I should not like to be without any of them. There is the little car, too, in the garage which has given me much delight But there are other things which are outside the scope of mass-produced necessaries—the sculptured ornament on the bookcase, the paintings, the hammered copper of the fireplace, the hand-made shoes of which I am specially proud.

Human nature being what it is, we shall look to mass-production only for necessaries, and when we want to realize our own intimate selves in our purchases we shall seek the individual! thing. Even this distinction will not cover the whole ground. There is much significance in the announcement that one of the most popular motor-cars is to be raised in price in order that the "finish" may be improved.

There are many signs that the future of mass-production will not be a straight undeviated development, but that it will have at one time more and at another time less of machine production.

Thus we can conjecture the future within certain wide limits. It is true that "among the thousands of extant specimens (of Greek art) which fill so many museum shelves two painted vases exactly alike do not exist," but let us not forget that the consumption demand was not widely expanded. It is for us to find the balance between the demand for the thing of special beauty and the wider demand for the thing of beauty made not by an individual but by collective craftsmanship. It is always a transition stage, and behind that transition stage, there are profound racial and national factors. Professor Allyn Young assured the British Association that it was not the case that English organisation was behind American organisation. It may be that the wide and intensively developed home market in the United States leads to a proportion between machine mass-production and individual production and part machine mass-production and part individual production which might be unsuitable either to British production or to its markets. The English lever watch held its own for a long time against the machine-made watch, and to-day it is not the cheap watch which occupies all the lime light of public esteem.

Thus we can outline a philosophy of mass-production. It will have three characteristics. In its begining it will supply a mere need, not thoughtfully analysed or governed by taste or knowledge. Then it will pass to the supply of a more precise need, manifesting something of taste or preference or suitability. All the time it will be cultivating a demand which, to a less or a greater extent, lies beyond the power of mere mass-production to supply. We shall be guilty of a tragic error if we allow ourselves to imagine that mass-production, at an early date or a later date, will entirely one human skill from its place in production, and even in the very heart of mass-production there will always be place for human skill, ingenuity and effort in the manufacture of the tools with which the machines work. There is and there will be no such thing as absolute mass-production throughout.

ASTROLOGY AND COTTON GINNING

Professor Shah's Forecast reads as under:—

"Last time, I published in "The "Chronicle" that Bureau Report is expected bullish, prices will advance about Rs. 15 and after two days there will be a decline of about Rs. 10 and it is advisable to purchase on the decline as the general tendency will remain "Teji" accordingly it turned out entirely correct by the Grace of God.

Now on Thursday, 25th October, looking to planetary position, some 9 parellels between several bodies are formed on this day which shows according to my opinion, bullish tendency and therefore I expect the Report to be Bullish, nearly Rs. 10 to 12 will advance in local cotton prices. It is advicable to sell after the report and cover at a decline of about Rs. 7 to 8 and again purchase in the decline. Professor Shah. Palmist Kalbadevi Road, opp. Alshi's Patla, Bombay No. 2.

DEPRESSION MOVES WESTWARD.

GENERAL RAIN IN PENINSULA.

POONA, Oct. 23.

Yesterday's depression over the Madras Deccan has moved westwards into the east Arabian sea. It is probably developing into a storm well out at sea off the south Konkan and is moving in northwesterly direction. The depression has caused general rain in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country with an extention in the United Provinces and into East Rajputana, and east Punjab. The rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces East, Central India, Konkan, Hyderabad north, Mysore and Madras Presidency and local in Orissa, Berar, Central Provinces west, Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad south. A few falls have occured in Bengal, United Provinces, Central Provinces, east Punjab and and Rajputana east.

The chief amounts are: Cox Bazar three inches; Jhansi, Nowgong two, Akola ane and a half, Neemuch one, Cawnpore, Sutna, Khandwa and Hoshangabad a half, Allahabad and Indore a quarter, Hissar and Kotah a half Karwar four; Cochin, Negapatam Coimtore, Nellore and Vizagane and half, Kodikanal, Belgaum, Cocanada and Trivandrum one; Anran-Hyderabad Deccan, Madras Bellary, gabad, Bangalore, Mysore, Cuddalore and Masulipatam three quarters, Parbhani, Chitaldrung, Calicut and Kurnool a half and Coonoor two.

Forecast: Decrease on the east Madras coast and extension in Rajputana north, Bombay Deccan and Konkan.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

London.—In the Association Football International, at Everton, to-day, England beat Ireland by two goals to one.—Reuter.

London.—In the semi-finals of British covered courts championships at Queen's Club Crole-Rees and Mrs. Mitchell beat Mr. and Mrs. Godfree 6/1, 6/3. Wheatley and Kingsley had a walk-over, Spence and Olliff having scratched in consequence of Spence having injured his foot. Eames and Crole-Rees (holders) beat Sharpe and Powell 6/4, 6/4, 6/1.—Reuter.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Wilson laid the foundation stone of the Nurses Quarters of the King Edward Memorial Hospital Poona City, on Monday.

"Black & White" is always RIGHT.

BUCHANAN'S

BUCHANAN'S LIQUEUR may be more expensive than other brands of Scotch Whisky but IT IS THE BEST.

Sole Agents :—HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd.,
11/13, Elphinstone Circle, :: :: :: :: BOMBAY.

100,000 CLIENTS

Wonders of Psychic Power

And miracles of Astrology by Prof. PRAKASA RAO, Premier Astrologer of India.

Mr. Bhimji K, Chotai Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar), Una, writes. on 20th October 1926,— "I have triedman Astrologers, both natives and Europeans, but I hav found your work as the best of all." Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

Apply to:—KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, VIZIANAGRAM CITY.

PRIMAPHONES

PORTABL

Primaphones have been well-known throughout India as Premier Phones of perfect tone. Premier in high class workmanship and finish and perfect in clear sweet lifelike tone. Finished in Oak, Walnut and Mahogany polished Cabinets with separate compartments for keeping records inside the top cover, equipped with genuine all steel nickle plated motors of Swiss Make, Imperial sound boxes, new improved S style tone arms and all wood amplifying tone chamber.

Model No. 152—Single spring Rs. 70.
Model No. 155—Double spring Rs. 80.
Delivered free to any Railway Station in India.
Illustrated catalogues on request.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:
BOMBAY PHONO AND GENERAL AGENCY
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

STERILITY CURED.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS WITH 4 ANNAS STAMPS.
TAMIL NADU AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, Ltd.
POST BOX No 275, MADRAS.

PUNJABI SALEMMISRI PAKA

This Palatable Food-medicine is composed of Milk Salep Safron Piper Sarsaparilla etc. So it cures Cough, Constipation, Loss of Blood and Nerve Power Re. 1 As. 8; for Bombay 1 seer Rs. 3, for 2½ seers' tin, Postage extra S. Campbell writes : 'Please send 9 tins more of your pak. I find it very good.'' Dr. BHAISHANKER J. VAID, Shop 55, near Radhakrishna Temple, Kandewadi, Bombay, No. 4

CUT ME OUT

And send me, with your name and address, to Health Home, (D.11), Samta, Bengal, and you will receive free under plain cover a medical leaflet. It tells you how to regain lost vigour and manhood by a rational Home Treatment.

Geo. Gahagan & Co.

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, IRON MONGERS & TIMBER MERCHANTS.

JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 41001.

We having large Works equipped with modern labour-saving tools including

Hydraulic Plant Steam Testing,	Riveting Hammers, Machines,
Drilling,	Punching,
Shearing,	Screwing,
Shaping and Planing Machines	

and 10 Tons Travelling Cranes, etc., etc., which enables us to execute work of the heaviest description with accuracy and despatch.

We have a large stock of Metals, Hardware, Tools, etc., which we can supply at reasonable rates.

Please ask for Catalogues.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Youths' meeting re: Corporation's resolve about drinking pots in Schools, Jinnah Hall, 6-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Oct. 25.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., Shareholders' Meeting, Central Bank Building, 4-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Oct. 27.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the Homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Third quarterly ordinary general meeting of Indian Merchants' Chamber 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, Oct. 28.

Uran Agiari anniversary celebrations. Special steamer leaves the Ferry Wharf at 12 noon.

HAJ COMMITTEE.

The Governor in Council has appointed the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay to be a member of the Haj Committee, Bombay.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library, to-day (Wednesday), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

ARYA SAMAJ OFFICE.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (B. T.), when Pandits will deliver a lecture on "Re-birth".

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday), at the Congress Office, 414, Girgaum Back Road, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The Third Quarterly Ordinary General Meeting of this Chamber will be held in the Office of the Chamber, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on Saturday, (the 27th instant), to receive the Report of the work of the Committee during the months of July, August and September 1928.

WADIAJI'S FIRE TEMPLE ANNIVERSARY.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal the 99th anniversary of the Wadiaji's Fire Temple will be celebrated at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when the boys of the Athornan Madressa will say the congregational prayer, and Ervad Jal A. Banja and Ervad Framroj A. Bode, will deliver short sermons on the sacredness of Fire. There will be Persian and Gujrati recitations.

YOUTH LEAGUE BARDOLI PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE.

The members of the Bombay Youth League and other volunteers who have not yet submitted their account of money and the receipt books supplied to them for collection of funds for the Bardoli satyagraha are earnestly requested to return the same either to the Hon. Secretaries or the Hon. Treasurers of the Committee to enable them to have the total accounts of the Committee audited by certified auditors as per resolution of the Committee.

MR. JHABVALA ON TOUR.

The Members of the G. I. P. Rly. Union are hereby informed that Mr. Jhabvala the Hon. Gen. Secretary of the Union will leave Bombay on 24-10-28 by Delhi Allahabad Express. He will address meetings at Bhusawal, Bhopal, Bina, Jhansi, Manikpur, Jubbulpore, and Khandwa on 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 30th, 31st and 1st November, respectively. He will preside over the Bundlekhand Workers and Peasants' Conference to be held at Jhansi on 28th and 29th instant and Railway Conference at Jubbulpore on 31st October 28.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION.

The Managing Committee of the above Union met on 18th instant, when amongst others the following resolutions were passed.—1. Workers Welfare League of India. 2. International Affiliation. 3. The Trades Disputes Bill. 4. Establishment of Trades Councils.

The committee further resolved that the case of Chola Power House Sweeper Tulsi Bhahuti be fought in court and expenses of the same be paid by Head-office. It further resolved that a suit be filed against the G. I. P. Railway Administration for summarily dismissing the Travelling Inspector Mr. P. Sampson. The case papers have been sent to the legal adviser with the request to hurry up with the case.

MUSLIMS & NEHRU REPORT

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held at Ghhota Kabristan to-day (Wednesday) at 9 P. M. (S. T.) to declare that the Nehru Report is unacceptable as it is detrimental to their interests. Maulvi Mahomed Yakub M. L. A., Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly and the President of the Calcutta Muslim League, will preside. 69 persons have put down their names as signatories of the meeting, including:—Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim (Bart.); Mr. Sharif Dewji Kanji; Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar; Mr. Abdul Shakoor; Seth Kanod Khan Salebhoy Tayabji, M. L. C.; Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan; Mr. R. N. Allana; Haji Abdul Karim; Mr. Mahomed A. Ishaque, Contractor; Mr. Azmatullah, Proprietor "Dying" and Washing Co.; Mr. Mahomed Siddique Sootwala; Mr. Mahomed Islam, "Dying" and Washing Co.; Maulana Shaukat Ali; Mr. Fazul E. Rahimtoola.

URAN AGIARI ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS.

BOMBAY PARSIS TO GO IN SPECIAL STEAMER.

The anniversary of the Uran Agiari will be celebrated by Bombay Parsis on Sunday next (28th inst), which is the full-moon day. A specially chartered steamer will leave Bombay from the Ferry Wharf (Bhaoo's Dhakka) at 12 noon. The programme is as under: a gathering will be held in which Mr. Boman Sorabji Banaji will speak on the "Uran Parsi Colonisation Scheme (2 to 3 p.m.). This will be followed by the performance of Jashan ceremony and preaching of a sermon (3-30 to 5 p.m.). From 5 to 7 p.m. there will be a treat of songs, boy scouts' display and other amusements. The steamer will leave Uran on its return journey at 7-30 p.m., when cold milk and "pahuva" will be served on the steamer. 30 Boy Scouts under the direction of Mr. Phiroze Dadiseth will be in attendance. Tickets for the gathering cost annas twelve each (half price, that is six annas for children) and can be had from (1) Messrs. Karani Bros., Parsi Bazar, Fort; (2) Messrs. Freedon and Burjor, Dhobi Talao, and (3) Messrs. Perry and Co., Grant Road.

MR. JHABVALA RESIGNS FROM GIRNI KAMGAR UNION.

DECIDES TO STICK TO OWN UNION

We understand on reliable authority that Mr. Jhabvala has resigned the Vice-Presidentship of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union which is conducted by Messrs. Alwe, Dange, Nimbkar and others. Mr. Jhabvala has announced that he will now stick to his own Bombay Mill-workers' Union of which he is President and all the other office-bearers only workers.

YOUTH LEAGUE & SWADESHI

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The recently formed Youth League has in a public meeting passed a resolution favouring complete Independence as India's immediate Goal. Whilst I admire the enthusiasm of the Youth League for complete Independence I am sorry to say that the Youth League is quite indifferent towards the constructive programme of the Indian National Congress, including the vow of Swadeshi, to essential for obtaining complete Independence. I was present at the said meeting and was amused to see the members of the Youth League pleading for complete Independence because almost all of them were dressed in foreign cloth. Does complete Independence meas depending on other countries for our requirements? If the Youth League has not yet taken to Swadeshi, it will be well advised to first become a thoroughly Swadeshi organisation and then pass resolutions for complete Independence. There can be no Swaraj without Swadeshi and no Independence without Swaraj.

I would, therefore, appeal to Mr. Nariman to see that the members of the League are dressed in khaddar or at least in Swadeshi cloths. Swadeshi must be the motto of the League and every member must be made to sign the vow of Swadeshi.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

Bandra, Oct. 2.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION OF DRAWING AND HANDICRAFTS

CAPTAIN GLADSTONE SOLOMON PERFORMS OPENING CEREMONY

An interesting function took place on Tuesday evening at Thakurdwar when Captain Gladstone Solomon declared open Kirtikar's Educational Exhibition of Drawing and Handicraft before a large gathering. The exhibition is intended for the education of the students as both academical and practical study. About 250 exhibits were shown to the guests which were prepared by the students of the Robert Money School and some of the municipal schools prepared on cardboard. Some of them were very interesting such as Islam Gymkhana, Band Stand, Model school room and drawing room, etc. Captain Gladstone Solomon paid a compliment to the organisers of the exhibition for widening the sphere of education and wished the enterprise every success. The guests retired after partaking of light refreshment.

MRS. NAIDU & "DAILY HERALD"

REFUSES TO PUBLISH NOTICE OF HER LECTURE

"WE ARE DETERMINED TO WORK OUT OUR SELVATION"?

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Mrs Sarojini Naidu left Waterloo today for Southampton to embark S. S. "Berengaria". Her last public engagement was at the Limehouse Town Hall where she delivered an impassioned ovation declaring India's determination to work out her salvation and telling British Labour that the only help she could render India was to leave her alone. The meeting was held under the auspices of the League Against Imperialism, and Messrs. Maxton, Saklatvala and Mahomed Ali were present.

Mrs Sarojini Naidu said she was not going to associate with the resolution of the Limehouse workers condemning the action of Labour Participating in the Simon Commission for it was a domestic affair of Labour which Labour must settle itself. Speaking as the authorised spokesman of the Indian Congress she declared it mattered nothing to her whether or not Labour members were withdrawn from the Simon Commission which India did not recognise, but such action was the test of Labour's sincerity to its ideals of socialism.

The letter from the manager of the "Daily Herald" who refused to accept advertisement about the meeting was read and vigourously hissed.—"Forward"

INDIAN FREEDOM LEAGUE FORMED IN LONDON

SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO JAWAHARLAL AND S. IYENGAR

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting of the Executive of the Indian Freedom League, London, held on Friday the 28th Sept. 1928, in the Minerva Cafe, High Holborn, London:—

That the Executive of this Leagues considers the formation of Complete Independence of India League in Lucknow as a good omen, as its object being in full confirmity with the objects of the (I.F.L.) It congratulates Messrs. Jawaherlal Nehroo, Srinivas" Iyengar and others responsible for this venture and places its services (in whatever way they can be of use) at the disposal of this newly formed and most welcome Organisation in India.

That in the opinion of this Executive the constitution presented to the Nation by an All Party Conference, although incompatible with the aspiration of India for full National Freedom, provides the basis of a united front so essential for a mass struggle in India.

That this meeting congratulates Sj. V. J. Patel on his bold stand for the cause of India and assures him or the full confidence the Indians Overseas have in his Leadership in spite of his official position as President of the Legislative Assembly of India.

APPEAL TO RAJPUTANA PEOPLE.

ATTEND AJMER CONFERENCE

The following Appeal over the signatures of Arjunlal Sethi, Ram Narain Chaudhary, Shobhalal Gupta, and Janki Prasad Begerhatta, and Kishenlal Bapna, has been issued:—

It is proposed to hold a Conference of the people of Rajputana States at Pushker in Ajmer during the next Pushker fair. The purpose of the Conference is to provide a common platform for the people concerned and for those interested in the ordered progress and well-being of the States. It is hoped to form a nucleus for organised work in future. In view of the facts that the problems of the constitutional development of India including the States have engaged the attention of official and non-official agencies in the country, the holding of such a Conference is highly desirable.

FEE FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The fee for Reception Committee Membership has been fixed at Rs. 2 and delegation fee at annas 4 both being open only to adult citizens of the Rajputana States and sympathisers not being officials. It is requested that delegates from each State in Rajputana will submit to the conference a written statement of popular grievances supported by facts and figures. All requests for membership, suggestions for presidentship, proposals, donations and enquiries, should be addressed to Mr. Ram Narain Chaudhary, Secretary, Provincial Committee, Rajputana States Peoples Conference, Ajmer, before October 28 when the first meeting of the Reception Committee will be held. It is obviously, therefore, the duty of every Rajasthani to contribute his quota to make the assembly a complete success.

SERIOUS CLASH AT MATUNGA

WORKSHOP MEN COME TO BLOWS.

SEVEN INJURED.

A serious fracas took place between the two sections of the G I. P. Railway workmen at Matunga Workshop, on Monday afternoon, which culminated in injury to seven men, who were removed to the hospital by the police. It appears that at noon when the workmen were leaving the Workshop for tiffin, one Pardeshi Bhaya workman dashed against a Chinaman. The Chinaman resented this action, and gave the Purdeshi a blow which brought other Purdeshis to his assistance. The Chinaman was also soon reinforced by his castemen who are not a few in the workshop, and a free fight between the two factions ensued. The police came on the scene, and dispersed the crowd and removed the injured men who were seven in all to the hospital for treatment.

OUR PRIVILEGED NEWS AGENCIES.

BOMBAY, Oct. 22.

Reference has been made by the "Times of India" to subsidise to the Associated Press in various ways by the State.

In this connection the Free Press of India is in a position to state that, taking Reuters and the Associated Press to be identified together, they receive the following privileges which other News-Agencies or newspapers do not receive:—

1. The privilege of using the trunk telephone without taking any payment.
2. The privilege of a free Railway First Class granted by the Railway Board.
3. The privilege of booking certain class of Press telegrams at the ordinary rates for the purpose of payment, while they are treated for the purpose of transmission as an express telegrams. The ordinary rate for press messages are eight annas for 48 words, while the Express telegram rate is Rupee one for 48 words. Certain class of telegrams under confidential instructions to the Telegraph Department but not indicated in the Telegraph Guide are booked at the ordinary rates and treated as Express telegrams—Free Press.

BOYS DROWNED IN POND.

Hou two young boys, (aged four to six years) lost their lives in a pond at Lower Parel was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Tuesday. The evidence showed that Pangya Keshav, Pandurang Ramchandra, Mahadeo Keshav and Mahadeo Babji who were all between four to nine years of age went for a swim in a pond near their house on Monday. The first two jumped in the water while the other stood near the pond. The first two, who were in water, did not know how to swim and were stuck up in the mud. They tried to extricate themselves, but were soon drowned. Their two companions went home and reported the matter to the unfortunate boys parents who came and removed the body with the assitance of the police. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by drowning.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay).

JANUARY. NEW YORK.

	Oct. 23.
Previous Closing Rate	19.69
To-day's Opening Rate	19.76
Difference	+.07
To-day's Closing Rate	19.50
Difference	—.19
Broach Expectations Rs.	365

LIVERPOOL.

	Oct. 23.
Previous Closing Rate	10.25
To-day's Opening Rate	10.29
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing Rate	10.21
Difference	—.04

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

	London, Oct. 23.
Silver Ready	26-11-0
Higher	0-2-0
Silver Forward	26-13-0
Higher	0-2-0

Tone of market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Oct. 23.
1st Settlement	60-0-0
2nd Settlement	60-3-0

Under the Clock

[BY "XYZPLEX."]

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1928.

The following is an interesting and very intriguing passage in a Press report of the Simon Commission's investigations into the Inamdars' case for special rights.

* * *

Dr. Gour: "You say, you favour a democratic form of Government and would bestow autonomy on the Legislature, yet you will restrict the autonomy by restricting their power of legislation regarding your 'inams'?"

Sardar Mutalik: "Such restriction exists even in the case of the British Parliament."

Sir John asked the witness to restrict himself to his sphere and not speak of the limitations of the British Parliament. (Laughter.)

* * *

Why should Sardar Mutalik have been asked, one wonders, to "put a stopper" on his remarks about the "limitations" of British Parliament. There is no limitation put on witnesses who talk about the "limitations" of Indian efficiency. But when it comes to a discussion, for an illustrative and a thoroughly relevant purpose, of the "limitations" of British Parliament, the President "chokes off" the witness.

* * *

Perhaps, Sir John Simon with his long experience of such "limitations" thought it would hurt British Imperial prestige if an Indian were allowed to tell the "Inquisition" sent out by the British Parliament to their very face what he thought of the "Mother" of Parliaments.

* * *

Don't you see, the "Inquisition's" business is to witness Indians washing their dirty linen before them, but not to allow Indians to tell them how dirty the Parliament's linen can be?

* * *

I have stumbled upon one great discovery. And this has been because Mr. Kazi Kabbiruddin, loyalist as he is, was in communicative mood before the Simon Commission. Now I know that the All-India Muslim Federation is a body with an all-India membership of—Five Hundred.

* * *

Thousands and thousands of Muslims agree whole-heartedly with Dr. Ansari and the Maharajah of Mahmudabad. Recent political gatherings in the Punjab where huge Muslim audiences ecclaimed the Nehru Report have testified to the fact. But what are they, I ask you, as against the Federation Band of Five Hundred? Have they any status? Are they Commission-Bahadurs? There's a new title for the A. I. M. F. S. But why was Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin so alone and unfriended? Where were Mr. Alla Buksha and 'Maulana' Anis Ahmed, his henchmen?

* * *

Whatever is happening, I wonder, to India's "Trustees" resident in England? One of them aged 81, husband, was the defendant—as the Press report calls it—"in a husband and wife case at Highgate."

* * *

She, the wife, was 31 when she married him when he was 60. This male "Trustee" of India "left her on five or six occasions and finally deserted her in 1925."

* * *

I am a fair-minded man. I must bring to your notice his point of view too. He complained in his defence "of the neglect, humiliation and indignities" he suffered at the hands of his young "beloved". She did not, for example, speak to him for about a year.

* * *

And to think that there are husbands who would think it a blessing from Heaven if their "better halfs" left them in peace—no curtain lectures, not even a solitary word—for a whole year. And this man positively complains of "neglect"!

* * *

Mrs. Brown (to tedious visitor): "I can't imagine why my husband is so late to-day. He ought to be here any minute now."

Little Betty (giving the game away): "No, he won't, Mummy. I saw Daddy peep through the window half an hour ago and go back."

BIG BLAZE IN ABDUR REHMAN STREET.

FIREWORKS SHOPS GUTTED

BRIGADE OFFICER INJURED.

A disastrous fire broke out on Tuesday morning which resulted in a damage to the extent of Rs. 50,000 and serious injury to Mr. Taylor, a Fire Brigade officer. The fire originated at about 5 a.m. in a crackers' shop belonging to Kamruddin Tyebji situate at Abdul Rehman Street. A watchman noticing the fire raised an alarm, and informed the Fire Brigade at Byculla by telephone, but before any fire engine arrived the shop which contained inflammable articles of fireworks was ablazed, and took a serious turn. The crackers exploded with terrific noise, throwing the residents of the locality into considerable consternation.

It was a Dassera morning and the Hindus residing in close proxmity were rudely awakened from their sleep to witness the auspicious day begun with a huge fire. There was considerable confusion and turmoil, and the police had a hard time to maintain order. The fire then extended to another shop close by, which also was full of fireworks and crackers and their explosion filled the air with nauseous air.

Mr. Taylor of the Bombay Fire Bridge climbed the roof of the adjoining building with the hose in his hand but the roof gave way and he was thrown into the vortex of the conflagration. He was extricated with great difficulty, and was removed to the E. G. Hospital for treatment.

The fire was brought under control at about 7 a.m. The cause of fire is not known but the damage is estimated at Rs 50,000, out of which Kamruddin Tyebji and Mohisinbhoy Abdul, owners of the fireworks shop sustained loss to the extent of Rs. 38,000. One of the shops belonged to the estate of H. H. the Aga Khan, while the other was owned by a Mahomedan woman named Fatmabai.

AFGHAN TROOPS' PUNITIVE ACTION AGAINST GHIRZAI VILLAGE.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 22.

The Afghan troops from Gardez including cavalry and artillery are reported to have carried out a successful punitive action about the 10th October against a Ghirzai village in the neighbourhood of Altimur Pass on Kabul Gardez Road.—A. P.

TEXTILE INQUIRY COMMITTEE

APPEAL TO MANAGERS AND TECHNICAL STAFF

Mr. Ram Singh Donger Singh of Morarji Goculdas Mills in an appeal to the managers and technical staff of the Bombay Mills, writes:—

Present is a most critical period in the history of the Textile Industry of India and specially that of Bombay. On the one hand, the Industry has to face a keen competition from foreign countries, like Japan, Italy and England and on the other, there is a growing movement among the mill workers to ask for better wages and fewer hours of work. An Inquiry Committee is, at present, sitting to hear both sides and to give its decision after investigating the question of wages, hours of work, disciplinary methods etc. Millowners and labour leaders will both place their view-points before this Committee, but there is also a third party who is equally interested in the decisions of this inquiry and that is the technical staff engaged in the textile line, who is expected to come forward at this juncture and to give, without fear or favour, the benefit of its experience to the Committee. In case, you agree to the above you are requested to let me know about your approval for calling a meeting of the technical men at a suitable place like the Damodar Thackersey Hall. If a number of officers are willing to co-operate in the matter the date and the place of the Meeting will be communicated to you in due time. Your reply is requested before Saturday, the 27th instant.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
5, Shukhadwalla Building,
REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22,560.

Brilliant Results

IN THE

L.C.C. 1928

EXAMINATIONS.

54 Pass in Senior Exams. of L. C. C. 1928 out of 103 including 12 Distinctions in the various subjects.

Batliboi's

Accountancy Training Institute,
Yusuf Bldg., Fort, - - - BOMBAY

Davar's College of Commerce

GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE
RESULTS (1928).
D. COM. M.C. & L.C.C.
The Highest in India as usual.

In 'D.COM.M.C.' the Diploma passes were thirty per cent more than all Indian Institutions put together.

In L.C.C. the largest number of passes, in largest number of subjects and largest number of Honours were ours and that too though these results were not artificially inflated by giving large number of Book-keeping and Law forms to G.D.A. students for L.C.C. Examination.

Our complete results with Higher Diplomas in which we monopolise appear in next Advertisement which will prove that DAVAR'S COLLEGE is to this day the only Private College of Commerce of its class in India.

Prospectus on application.
80, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Awarded
Gold Medals
in 1912.

Mohanlal & Co.
JEWELLERS.

Telephone No. 21795,
Ghia Mansion,
Shaik Memon St., BOMBAY

THE BOOKS OF THE DAY

(1) THE WORKING OF DYARCHY IN INDIA: 1919-1928. By "Kerala Putra". Rs. 4.

"It holds the interest. In the first place it is well written. The author can write and argue. In the next it is temperate. He has his own views, but he understands and deals appreciatively with the views of others. Thirdly he can handle his material with ease. He is a master in the art of seeing events as one whole. Even the man who is up to his eyes in polities and Dyarchy and all the rest of it may find great profit in this little book. An hour at it will clear up much confusion in his own mind."—*The Statesman.*

(2). INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL PROBLEMS: By Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Retired Member of the Executive Council, Madras. Rs. 7-8.

"In this thoughtful book the author deals skilfully, temperately and courageously with many aspects of his subject, discussing them as a man of affairs who has mastery of the literature of polities. He devotes himself to the questions that are the chief stumbling-blocks in the way of responsible government. The book deserves to be read by every student of Indian affairs, whatever his views."—*Statesman.*

(3). INDIGENOUS INDIAN BANKING: By M. M. S. Gubbay, C.S.I., C.I.E., late Controller of Currency and Financial Secretary to the Government of India, Re. 1-12.

"Mr. Gubbay's lecture is of considerable value to Indian banking literature not only because of Mr. Gubbay's views, but because of the fertile suggestions thrown out for further inquiry. The publishers deserve credit for republishing the lecture".—*The Times of India.*

"An excellent lecture".— *Financial News* (London).

"An interesting paper on those banks which have rupee capital and local management." *Economist* (London).

N.B.—The October Book-Bulletin (containing a list of offerings of all the publishers) will be sent free on application. Our prices will be found 15 per cent. cheaper on comparison.

TARAPOREVALA

Booksellers & Publishers,
To H. E. the Governor of Madras,
Kitab Mahal, Hornby Rd., Bombay.

Godrej Bar Soap
Guaranteed free from Animal Fat and anything injurious.
Godrej Oil & Soap Co
TELE 40687 BYCULLA BOMBAY
Ask for PURE
Refined & Filtered
Godrej Teel Oil

The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1928.

ASKING FOR MORE

The proceedings of the so-called Joint Free Conference on Monday referred mainly to the representation of class and communal interests. Mr. S. K. Bole, who purported to represent the working classes, represents only himself or rather the Government who have nominated him on the Bombay Legislative Council as a "Labour" member. The Bombay Textile Workers' Union, his membership of which was mentioned by him as part of his credentials, has repudiated the Commission itself. The Inamdars and Sardars of the Presidency who are not more than a hundred in number, asked for "effective" representation for their class to the extent of twelve seats in the local Council. But knowing full well that their claim was as unpopular as they admitted their own class to be, they sugar-coated their demand and urged the grant of Dominion Status, joint electorates and such other liberal measures. It is something, however, that Inamdars should be so bold as to ask for Dominion Status. For the special privilege they claimed they did not, as they could not, give any satisfactory reason. The privilege cannot be justified by their numbers or their wealth or their talent or the taxes they pay. Their representative before the Conference, indeed, talked a great deal about their "steadying influence," on the strength of which, however, they dare not rely in contesting a general seat. The fact is that having been accustomed to an unearned income and the payment of a nominal revenue, they only ask for more privileges. But they really forget their own interests. They will do well to remember that under a free Government, not interested in patronising them, unreasonable privileges at the expense of the toiling masses, can only hasten a sharp reaction.

The most amusing part of the evidence placed before the Commission on Monday was furnished by no other personage than our citizen, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin of the "All-India Muslim Federation" notoriety. Having striven hard to ingratiate himself with the Commission even before it landed in India, he evidently thought that wishing was having, and having no better conception of his duty than asking for most for his community, he insisted on having something special for that community in almost every department of national life. He asked for special electorates, special representation in all elective bodies, including local bodies, special representation in all the Services and in the Cabinet and special representation on the governing bodies of Universities and other educational institutions. With apologies to patriotic and self-respecting Muslims, who must blush to see such claims made on their behalf, we would say that we would not be surprised if Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin asked for a special standard of examination for Muslim examinees, there being no doubt about his wanting an adequate number of Muslim examiners. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin has simply reduced to an absurdity the claim of a minority for safeguards. Minorities are to be found everywhere in the world, but nowhere in the world have any claims like the above been made by any minority. In respect of political power, women in India are, perhaps, worse off than any minority. But they would blush to advance such claims because they have sense enough to realise that the claims, even if conceded, would doom them to perpetual backwardness. The mentality which is responsible for the demands made by Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin is a measure of the demoralisation that the present regime of communal discrimination has wrought. Happily, he represents only himself and his handful of Simonites in Bombay in spite of the high-sounding title he gives to his clique. The Federation is nothing more than a mushroom growth of less than a year's standing. Even Sir Mahomed Shafi does not mention it as a constituent of the proposed All-India Muslim Conference. In the eyes of all self-respecting Nationalist Muslims, who may have heard anything at all about the Federation, it is as discredited as the Commission itself.

THE EXAMPLE FROM CANADA.

Mr. Natesan, one of the Indian Delegates to the Empire Parliamentary Association Meeting in Canada, was well advised in giving pointed expression, on the occasion of the banquet given by the Canadian Government to the Association, to the "glow of pride and satisfaction" with which he and his fellow-Delegates from India "witnessed the remarkable amity that prevailed among all classes, communities and races that inhabit the vast Dominion" of Canada. The example from Canada shows how, given freedom to be masters in their own country, various communities can co-operate wholeheartedly in the work of administration. Mr. Natesan observed at the banquet: "Besides the French, the English, the Scotch, the Irish, the Welsh, you have here Italians, Finns, Ukrainians, Germans, Norwegians, Greeks, Jews, Poles, Swedes, Belgians, Hollanders and others. Verily, you have in your land a brotherhood of internationalists and you are giving the world a lesson in true cosmopolitanism." It is true that but for the Durham Act, Canada would have still floundered in the morass of "Anglo-French" squabbles, the French Canadians being made to feel always that the English "conquerors" had the ear of the Government in Downing Street and could ride roughshod over the susceptibilities of the earlier Gallic settlers. But the wisdom of a few English statesmen of wide vision and foresight prevented the calamity of Canada continuing as a Crown Colony on a divide and rule policy and being ultimately lost to Britain, America giving the discontented but numerically strong anti-British element in Canada a warm welcome. If the "anomaly" to which Mr. Natesan feelingly referred in his speech, the anomaly of India being classed in international Parliamentary gatherings as a country without responsible Government, is to disappear soon, we have in this country to exorcise the evil spirit of communalism, in the same manner in which Canadian statesmen of the type of Sir Wilfrid Laurier fought against it in their own land and succeeded in making it "a brotherhood of internationalists" and present a united front to those who stand between us and freedom.

WANTED A SOCIAL REVOLUTION.

There are few worthier disciples of Mahatma Gandhi in India than Babu Rajendra Prasad and his fervent appeal to his countrymen made at the Dinajpur Conference for the uplift of the "Untouchables" deserves the consideration of all lovers of India. He did not at all exaggerate when he observed in his Presidential address that the most injurious disease that had affected Hindu society was the pernicious custom of untouchability which was at the root of all their political and social ills. The enforced untouchability of a large section of the nation had acted as a curse, he said, the result of which was that the whole race was considered untouchable in South Africa, Australia and other foreign countries and that even in our own country we were treated as Untouchables by Europeans. Rajendra Babu was not content with passing a resolution to throw open all roads, wells and temples to the "untouchables". He went further and said that "caste Hindus should for some time take upon themselves the task of cleaning the houses and even the latrines of the Untouchables as a measure of expatiation of the crime committed by them and their fore-fathers." Would that the justice-loving people of India could thrill to an appeal like this and by completely identifying themselves with the so-called Untouchables start at once a magnificent social revolution.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEAD.

Sir Leslie Wilson has not allowed to be neglected, in the multitude of his farewell engagements at Poona, the cause which he has made peculiarly his own, the cause of promoting medical relief in the Presidency. His Excellency found time to preside at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the King Edward Memorial Hospital at Poona and to make a stimulating speech laying emphasis on the urgency of extending medical relief. There is great scope for such relief, he remarked, "on a scale far beyond what any government could attempt to supply" and he added that even municipalities and local boards "on which rests the primary responsibility for medical relief", find it quite impossible to cope with the demand made on them in this regard. We would suggest that the "primary responsibility" is as much Government's as that of the financially starved local bodies. The excellent personal lead given in this matter by the Governor deserves to be reflected in the Government grants for medical relief.

POST WAR GERMANY.

AN OBJECT-LESSON IN NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION.

(A Critical Appreciation of Prof. Shah's Lectures in the University School of Economics and Sociology).

(BY A CRITIC).

III.*

In the lecture on the political framework, Prof. Shah seemed to be at his best. Without doing any violence to his erudition and acumen as an economist it may yet be said politics seems to be his element. The basic aims of the New German Republic were depicted, even in outlines, by a sure touch and a steady hand that indicated a master-mind. The German Constitution of 1919 has been claimed by many to be the most democratic in the world; and Prof. Shah would have us believe that it very nearly realised the dream of the perfect democrat. He sees no inconsistency between a constitution which establishes definitely and finally the sovereignty of the people, and at the same time endeavours to guarantee the liberty of the individual so amply as the German Constitution does. Given the ripeness of the German people in education and self-discipline; given their higher sense of public morality, such a self-contradictory instrument of goverment may in practice prove the most successful. But, even so, the problem of reconciling the claims of democratic government with the rights of the individual citizen cannot be said to have been settled finally. The learned Professor mentioned some critique of that document, which pointed out the platitudinous nature of some of the provisions, such as those relating to the freedom and sanctity of the German home. There is nothing wrong in such a critique, if the facts amount to no more than merely pious wishes.

NEW VESTMENTS.

That the German nation is clothed afresh, discarding the vestments of a blustering monarchy, is incontestable. She has been compelled to disarm, as a pledge of security to her neighbours on the East as well as the West. She and her admirers are welcome to make a virtue of this necessity; but those who have suffered in the past from the militarism of the Hohenzollerns will need some better assurance than those of a few ex-Generals of the Prussian Army turned writers and Universalists, like Count Keyserling, to convince them of a real change of heart in Germany and among the classes that still count in that country. The limitations on Germany, and her losses as the result of the War, may have administered a chastening dose; they are as likely, however, to have induced a spirit of hatred, which must be held as a menace to the Peace of the world, at least while the generation scarred by the War coats lives.

The Constitution of the New Republic sounds admirable on paper; and it must be admitted in fairness, that the ten years' experience does not prove it to be less in practice than on paper. If this constitution endures,—and there is every hope of that, increasing as each year is added to its predecessor,—the world may legitimately hope the new spirit in Germany,—and, through her, in the countries of Europe,—has come to stay. The Constitution is against the tradition of the German people in so far as it has stressed the importance of the federal authority at the expense of the provincial. But then that might be in response to the changed conditions of the public sentiment on the subject, the recognition of forces stronger than the memories of local particularism.

EXIT—THE IDLE RICH.

But the most interesting provisions of the German Constitution are economic in character. Prof. Shah naturally made the most of these, no doubt radical features of the new venture. The discussion of the National Economic Parliament he left over for the next lecture; but the emphasis on the fundamental rights of citizenship, particularly the constitutional abolition of the Idle Rich Class, and the compulsion on each citizen, man or woman, to do his or her bit for the vindication of his or her right to live, was emphasised as fully as it deserved. For the Idle Rich Classes Mr. Shah seems to have little sympathy, and less understanding. He declaimed against their wasteful habits even at the risk of a digression, not to say an irrelevance. The corresponding obligation assumed unto itself by the State to provide suitable work for all citizens competent to do some work, is another novel feature, which did not escape the searching examination by Prof. Shah. Between them, these two principles, if carried out to perfection, ought to revolutionise German society far more peacefully than the Social Revolutionaries,—they call them Social Democrats, I believe, in Germany,—ever believed. Certainly, this new promise might be taken as some explanation of the relative insignificance of the growth

*Previous articles appeared on the 19th and 22nd instant.

(Continued on page 11)

IF THE AGRICULTURAL WERE A NATIONAL COMMISSION?

(BY A BERAR AGRICULTURIST.)

It would be interesting to compare the views of the Royal Agricultural Commission with those of a rival National Agricultural Commission, supposing that the Indian National Congress had appointed its own Commission. The difference in the reports would be striking and one could see the utter dryness in the voluminous Blue Books published under the authority of Government. The very angle of vision of the two Commissions would be so radically different from each other, that one would try to impose more taxation on the already overladen populace: while the other would sympathetically try to find out real remedies to improve agricultural income in this admittedly poorest country in the world.

THE PERSONNEL.

It would be necessary to appoint real Indian agriculturists to investigate our problems: our Congress would, therefore, have selected men of ripe agricultural experience from each distinct province. The Government Body mostly consisted of English Lords and Civil Service men, who were hardly known for their knowledge or experience of Indian agriculture. The Congress would have appointed Indians of sound practical knowledge of local conditions. Outsiders might be very good writers and administrators: but so far as local agricultural development is concerned these qualifications should have been considered as positive disqualifications by the National Congress. An I.C.S. man always looks at things from an Imperial point of view; he can never take a reasonable view This is so justly because, he is imbued thoroughly with ideas of imperial interests at the sacrifice of real Indian interests; and he is never a servant but always pose himself as a master of the people. Under these peculiar circumstances, no I.C.S. man should have been appointed to the Agricultural Commission. The Government might have very well chosen some of their Agricultural Officers to form the Commission if they really wanted to investigate and suggest remedies for agricultural advancement of India. As the matters stand, the Government Commission consisted of English I.C.S. people and some Indians, very few (in fact one half actually connected with agricultural business themselves) being known for their practical knowledge of actual Indian agricultural conditions. Some of the major provinces were not represented at all on the Government Commission. It was necessary to examine all the provincial agricultural questions, and these would have been fully thrashed out by selecting men from every province, who would have been able thoroughly to understand the real points as to where the shoes pinch the agriculturists of this vast continent Thus the composition of the Government Commission was on entirely different lines from those that would have been adopted by the National Congress.

METHODS OF ENQUIRY.

Then the methods of inquiry would have differed widely; mere going round the different provinces in a hurried manner would never show the real conditions of Indian agriculture to men who had lived most of their life time in England, or who had lived in India apart in a segregated fashionable circle of aristocracy. Thus the National Commission would have cared to inquire into all the problems at full length, with sufficient knowledge of Indian habits, and systems of local cultivation.....which differ considerably from province to province. They would have sympathetically investigated every new idea placed before them and would have gone into the real difficulties and problems of this country, and would have suggested means to secure better production of suitable crops. The National Commission would have suggested many practicable things in their ultimate find-

(Continued on page 11).

Notes of the Day.

Shrewed More.

The attempt to interest Mr. Henry Ford, the American "automobile king", in the cause of stabilising the economic situation of Nationalist China is a shrewd move on the part of the Nanking Government. The invitation sent by that Government to him and to four other prominent American financiers will be looked upon with great popular favour in America because the gesture shows to all the world how friendly Nationalist China considers America to be towards her aspirations. If the Nanking Government secures the requisite help from Mr. Henry Ford and any American syndicate he may form with the backing of the Washington authorities, the success of the coup will compel other foreign Powers to change their outlook on knotty questions like extra-territorial rights. They will be obliged to show greater consideration to a China which has secured solid financial props.

Then And Now.

The feeling speech of Dr. Ansari on the occasion of unveiling the statue of Lokamanya Tilak at Nagpur shows how true patriotism transcends all the bounds of petty communalism. The speech was a tribute of a living patriot to a great departed one. Dr. Ansari pointed out how the Lokamanya strove all his life long to unite Hindus and Muslims against their common opponent, the alien bureaucracy, and what a leading part he took in formulating the Lucknow Pact. It is interesting to see how history repeats itself, how the successors of the Lokamanya have once again displayed at Lucknow the same spirit of nationalism that inspired him and have given to the country what Dr. Ansari rightly calls its "Magna Charta". The difference between then and now is that we are much nearer the goal. That is why Dr. Ansari calls the present a psychological time. It is up to the people now to make a supreme united effort and reach the goal.

Sir Mahomed Shafi's Sophistries.

Sir Mahomed Shafi's efforts to explain his position, which is untenable, with regard to the Nehru Committee's Report, only make confusion worse confounded. The Maharajah of Mahmudabad had most effectively exposed Sir Mahomed Shafi's present backsliding by pointing out that the latter had refused to accept the implications of the adoption by the All-India Muslim League in 1913 of self-government as its ideal. Sir Mahomed Shafi contends that "the constitution of the electorates, whether they should be territorial or communal, is a matter entirely different and is outside the necessary implications of self-government." Obviously, Sir Mahomed does not know the A B C of self-government if he fails to realise that parliamentary institutions are not the bodies whose composition should be determined on the basis of differences on religious questions which orm the least part of their work. Sir Mahomed Shafi is good enough to inform us that the proposed Muslim All-Parties' Conference is not intended to wreck the Nehru Report and that its object is merely to secure the community's final verdict on it. If that is so, why do Sir Mahomed and those responsible for holding the Conference fight shy of having that verdict declared through the All-India Muslim League, which is the recognised political body of the Muslim community? The truth, of course, is that they want to pack the Conference with the M.L.A.'s and M.L.C.'s—that is, with men the majority of whom swear by separate electorates because, neither their past record nor their attainments would win them the suffrage of their countrymen in a system of joint electorates.

Tyranny of Purdah.

The bold example set by Her Majesty Queen Suraiya of Afghanistan and the women of Turkey in discarding the veil is slowly but surely having its effect in the Islamic world of India. The purdah system, as it exists in India, has no sanction in Islam. It is not merely an insult to Muslim womanhood, but it is also a canker that eats into the body social of the Muslim community preventing it from making any progress worth the name. That this fact is being increasingly realised by thoughtful Muslims is evident from the lecture on the subject delivered at Lahore by Professor Mahomed Shafi who characterised the "purdah" as un-Islamic and a species of tyranny imposed on women. Until the Muslims in India make an earnest endeavour to emancipate their women from this tyranny they will not be able, strive as they may in other directions, to keep abreast of other communities and will thus remain a dead-weight on the progress of their country.

DR. AMBEDKAR'S INDICTMENT OF HINDU SOCIETY

Claims Representation for His Class but Nomination for Hill Tribes!

SIR JOHN'S CONCERN FOR "UNTOUCHABLES"

"We are not Concerned with Constitutional Progress but our own Protection,"

(From A Poona Correspondent).

POONA, Oct. 23.

Today's proceedings of the Conference were remakable for two reasons. One was for the full and scathing disclosures made in a terse and concentrated form by Dr. Ambedkar and Dr. Solanki of the grievous omission of Hindu India to realise their duty towards members of groups known as the "untouchables". The Conference with considerable tact and possibly out of a soft corner for the British Members avoided touching that aspect of the problem under which Christian Missionaries aided by the State have, in the name of services, sought to proselytise the "Depressed" classes by holding out secular advantages.

Throughout the proceedings the caste "Hindus were held up to judgement and as the records of to-day's proceedings will show there is on record a most powerful indictment of the Hindu Community.

It was not Dr. Ambedkar's case that under the Reforms advanced Hindus by their conspiracy made the condition of "Depressed" classes worse Nor did Dr. Ambedkar try to establish that because Hindus dominate Legislative Councils and the Assembly they have used their strength to enact more oppression for "Depressed" classes.

In the case of Bombay Council, what ever it be its worth a resolution relating to the Depressed Classes was passed stating that the Government should secure free access to wells, roads, educational institutions under public control and wherever breach of the resolution is committed the local Government should penalise the local body by reducing its grants. And this was done in regard to the Kalyan Board.

INQUIRY SIDETRACKED.

Sir John Simon at the opening of the Conference on the 15th instant that the main task before the Conference was to get a correct picture of the working of reforms. He did not possibly use the word reforms, but the quotation he made from the warrant of appointment made it clear. In these circumstances it can only be explained as due to deteriorated atmosphere of the Conference that no point of order was raised by any of the members that the Conference was not for the purpose of collection of materials relating to varying social customs or enquiry into child-marriage or caste system and that the only relevant questions that could be put to Dr. Ambedkar would be how extension of reforms under the Government of India Act has affected the "Depressed" Classes. Have the powers given to the people through their elected representatives under Reforms been used to increase the "oppression" of "Depressed" Classes, or have they been used to ameliorate their conditions. The only possible answer that the question would have elicited is that whatever opportunities have been given to the people by Reforms they have been entirely used majority of caste Hindus to ameliorate the condition of "Depressed" Classes.

Sir Harisingh Gour succeeded in showing the absurdity of the claim that because of different social conditions the so-called backward communities should under British protection made "rulers" of advanced communities. But he missed the fundamental point as to the total irrelevancy of the whole proceedings today. Sir John Simon is a Chairman of no mean ability. How did he tolerate this traevesty of the whole purpose of the Conference? Was he not reminded as he listened to the evidence to-day that he was converting the whole Conference into a conference of Miss Mayos engaged on a Drain Inspector's work as Mahatma Gandhi so aptly summed up Miss Mayo's mission to India?

CHIEF JUSTICE BEFORE SIMON COMMISSION

POONA, Oct. 23.

The examination of the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court by the Simon Joint Free Conference lasted two hours. It is understood that the examination was on the question of the centralization of control over High Courts and the advisability or otherwise or having a supreme court in India.—A. P.

FURTHER DETAILS.

(Free Press of India.)

POONA, Oct. 23.

At the public sittings of the Simon Conference this morning Dr. Ambedkar, M.L.C., representative of the "Depressed" Classes by nomination in the Bombay Council, and Dr. Solanki were examined.

Dr. Ambedkar had submitted a memorandum to the Simon Conference on behalf of the Bahiskrita Hitakarini Sabha.

In the course of his memorandum Dr. Ambedkar pleaded for the recognition of the "Depressed" Classes as constituting a distinct minority separated in all respects from the Hindus. He demanded reservation of 22 seats out of 140 members in the Bombay Council.

EYE ON MINISTERSHIPS.

He opposed nomination and considered representation by election as an essential part of the representation of the "Depressed" Classes. One defect of nomination, the memorandum pointed out, was that a Nominated Member cannot be eligible to Ministerships which would be open to elected members only.

The memorandum demanded in the first instance reservation of seats on the basis of adult franchise and failing it separate electorates. The memorandum also asked for an earmarked grant for education of the "Depressed" Classes, for the right to enlist in the Army, Navy and the Police, priority in Public Services for 30 years and the appointment of a Police Inspector from the "Depressed" Classes in each district.

Sir J. Simon: "What representation do you want?"

Dr. Ambedkar: Twenty-two out of 140 seats.

"Do you want the same number even if it is separate electorates?"—Yes.

Continuing Dr. Ambedkar said that when the Southborough Committee estimated the strength of the "Depressed" Classes at 577,000 they were grievously wrong. They immediately protested against that the misstatement.

Mr. Miller: Are there any special facilities given in Baroda State beyond education?

Dr. Ambedkar: "No".

Are they admitted to the services in that State?—"Not at all."

Khan Saheb Abdul Latif: "Why do you want representation in Services?

GRIEVANCE AGAINST "HIGH" CLASS MAMLATDARS.

Dr. Ambedkar: Because my experience is bitter in regard to the manner in which laws are administered to the disadvantage of the "Depressed" Classes, because service which administer laws are dominated by advanced communities I may state one instance. The Bombay Government let the forest lands to villagers for cultivation. On the whole the lands were always allotted to the advanced communities. The "Depressed" Classes who are landless people and who are entitled to be considered in regard to assignment of these lands never used to get them. Mamlatdars who deal with these applications all belong to advanced communities. We organised deputation and saw the Assistant Collector who issued a circular that the applications of the "Depressed" Classes should be considered. Some Mamlatdars while seemingly acting up to the Circular Letter fooled us. On paper they made allotment of large area of land to the "Depressed" Classes and small portion only to other communities, but we found that the land allotted to the "Depressed" Classes were worse than useless. They are all rocky and the "Depressed" Classes would not touch them on any condition.

WE ARE NOT CONCERNED WITH IT.

Sir J. Simon: "It is no part of our enquiry to interfere with the everyday administration. But you are stating this as illustrating the reasons for which you want representation in the Services."

Dr. Ambedkar: "I can give another instance. I can also give instance in which the disability of the "Depressed" Classes in regard to court is brought out. I appeared for a member of my class before a court in Khandesh. My

(Continued on next Page.)

BOMB EXPLODES IN LAHORE STREET

5 PERSONS DEAD: 31 INJURED

A SURPRISE FOR DASSERAH HOLIDAY CROWD

LAHORE, Oct. 23.

While a crowd was coming from the Dasara celebrations a bomb exploded on the road between the Hazuri Bagh and the Fort resulting in injuries to about 20 persons and five deaths. The latter include a woman and a child. The scene of the tragedy is the same as that of a similar explosion two years ago.—A. P.

FURTHER DETAILS

LAHORE, Oct. 23.

Further enquiries made at the Mayo Hospital show that so far 32 injured persons have been admitted to its operation theatres. Of these 21 are Hindus, seven Sikhs and four Mahomedans.

A woman aged 50 and two boys aged 10 and 15 who succumbed to the injuries were also admitted to this hospital.

It is understood that a good many injured persons have gone to other hospitals and private practitioners.—A. P.

OFFER TO LORD BIRKENHEAD

SALARY OF L 15,000 PROMISED

LONDON, Oct. 23.

It is learned that one of the proposals which Lord Birkenhead is considering is the offer of controlling position in the Imperial Communications, a great Cable and Wireless combination. The position will carry a salary of £15,000 per annum. —Reuter.

VALLABHBHAI REACHES SURAT.

INTERVIEWS HON. MR. RIEU.

SURAT, Oct 23.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel arrived here this morning from Ahmedabad where he had gone directly from Poona. It is understood that his visit to Poona was in connection with the Bardoli Enquiry Committee. He had long talks with the Hon. Mr. Rieu over the matter. It is also understood that the personnel of the Enquiry Committee has been accepted by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. Mr. Patel will proceed to Bardoli by the noon train and will meet in a conference the "Surat" M. L. C.'s there to-morrow.

CHOTHAN FINES.

The dispute regarding refunding of cho han fines recovered from the defaulting Bardoli peasants during the Satyagraha campaign, it is expected, will be amicably settled in favour of the Bardoli people. This settlement will also in all probability bring to an end the Naranji Durlabh's dispute regarding cotton worth about Rs. 45,000 attached from his factory during the Satyagraha campaign and which, he contended, belonged to him and not to the peasants as the latter were paid off by him.—A. P.

COTTON INDUSTRY IN FAR EAST

ECONOMIC WORKING OF SPINDLES IN CHINA

WHAT LANCASHIRE MILLS REQUIRE

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Cotton Yarn Association has circulated among its members statistics relating to cotton spinners in China thus completing the survey of the industry throughout the Far East. The statement says that importation of foreign yarn with the exception of finer counts has practically ceased. Moreover, China is now exporting yarns to India. Wage rates paid in Chinese mills render comparisons with western conditions quite useless. A large trade with China as with India is essential to full running of Lancashire mills. It is necessary to set out to minimise the advantages which the Japanese possess in their own methods and which they are obviously tending to bring into existence in working their spindles in China.—Reuter's Special.

SHAH OF PERSIA LEAVES FOR LURISTAN

OFFICIAL INAUGURATION OF NEW ROAD.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Teheran.—The Shah with some members of the Cabinet and the Mejliss and high military officers is leaving to-day for Luristan for the official inauguration of the Burujird-Khonamabad road. The Shah will then pay a short visit to Khuzistan.—Reuter's Special.

WORLD'S NICKEL SUPPLY IN BRITAIN'S HAND

A HUGE MERGER RATIFIED

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Toronto.—The "Globe" and the "Mail" and the "Empire" newspapers state that the Canadian interests headed by Sir Herbert Holt have secured a majority of the stock of the International Nickel Company from its former New York control through active buying on New York and Canadian markets during the past few months. Both the newspapers state that the action is a "part of Britain's policy to secure world peace by dominating the source of the supply of one of the essential implements of war."—Reuter.

"IN INTERESTS OF WORLD PEACE"

CANADIAN PAPER'S COMMENTS

LONDON, Oct. 23.

New York.—According to the New York American a merger involving £88,000,000 has just been ratified between the International Nickel Company and Mond Nickel Company. The merger places the control of almost the entire world's nickel resources in British hands and will be effected through International Nickel Company of Canada, a subsidiary of the International Nickel Company which is incorporated in New Jersey.—Reuter.

ANGLO-FRENCH NAVAL AGREEMENT.

Britain Denies Secret Pact

HUMANITE'S' CONDEMNATION

Says It is Indictment of Imperialism

LONDON, Oct. 22.

A NOTEWORTHY FACT.

It is noteworthy that while Mr. Houghton does not refer to British acquiescence in the French stand-point with regard to army-trained reserves, mentioned in the British Note of 28th June but concentrates on the Naval question this point has been taken up by the German Government as shown by a telegram from Ambassador Rumbold to Sir Austen Chamberlain, dated 4th August saying that the German Government "is somewhat disconcerted by the news of the Franco-British Naval compromise, and fear it may imply some concession of the part of His Majesty's Government as regards the question of limitation of land forces" Sir A. Chamberlain replied to Ambassador Rumbold on 5th August authorising him to give the German Government an assurance that nothing in the compromise was inconsistent with Locarno Treaties, declaring that the text of compromise referred exclusively to naval limitation, but was an understanding with the French Government made before the text of the compromise was drawn up, that His Majesty's Government was prepared to withdraw opposition to the views of French and most other Governments on the question of trained reserves which had caused a dead-lock in the Preparatory Commission in March 1927, if the French Government was prepared to meet His Majesty's Government on the question of naval limitation and concluding that no other engagement had been assumed by either Government.

BRIAND-CHAMBERLAIN TALK.

What led to the exchange of Notes of 28th June, 20th and 28th July appears to have been a conversation at Geneva between M. Briand and Sir A. Chamberlain on 9th March 1928, at Lord Cushendun's suggestion at which Sir Austen regretted the diametrical opposition of the British and French views on the two crucial military and naval questions, and said public opinion realised that concessions were necessary by all parties with a view to a general settlement; and if he could point to a concession by the French in Naval matters it would probably acquiesce his yielding point on the military side.

REPLY TO CUSHENDUN'S TELEGRAM.

Mr. Houghton's communication was a reply to a telegram from Lord Cushendun on 10th August to the Charge d'Affaires at Washington, referring to certain misapprehensions at Washington as regards the exact scope and purpose of the Anglo-French proposals, emphasising that the Agreement was not a treaty or even a final binding Agreement, and stating that unless it led to the signing of an agreed convention at Geneva its purpose would not be achieved and further attempts at compromise would be necessary to prevent the abandonment of all hope of international limitation of armaments. The telegram explained why His Majesty's Government reluctantly did not offer further resistance to the French views in the matter of military reserves which had been a stumbling block at Geneva "inter-alia" because the acceptance of the French thesis would have an important effect in winning over the French Government to the British and American side in the matter of classification as a basis of naval limitations.

ITALY'S VIEWS.

Italy's views are explained in a Note the summary of which was cabled on 8th October. The correspondence concludes with a circular despatch sent by Lord Cushendun on 9th October to His Majesty's representatives in the capitals of all countries represented at the Preparatory Disarmament Commission outlining discussions and correspondence on the subject of the proposals. It declares that the Anglo-French compromise cannot be regarded as a detached event but as the most recent link in a long chain of endeavour to implement the provisions of article eight of the Covenant of the League.

DENIAL OF ALLEGED SECRECY.

Lord Cushendun recapitulates the attempts to find a solution of the impasse culminating in the conversation between M. Briand and Sir A. Chamberlain in March 1928, and says that the compromise eventually reached, while admittedly incomplete, would have added two further classes to the two classes limited by the Washington Treaty. He concludes by repudiating the criticisms of His Majesty's Government in respect of the alleged secrecy of negotiations. He refers in this connection to the statement made by Sir A. Chamberlain in the House of Commons on 30th July and Lord Cushendun's statement to press of 30th August.

Lord Cushendun says that the replies of the United States, Italy and Japan to the proposals are receiving attentive consideration, and will be answered in due course.—Reuter.

'A HIMALAYAN BLUNDER

BRITISH PRESS ON FOREIGN OFFICE METHODS

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Foreign Office methods in connection with the naval limitation pact find little appreciation in the conservative press and there is much lively criticism and opposition. The "Morning Post" thinks that the charge of "secret diplomacy" against Britain and France has been exploded, but the "Daily Mail" complains regarding the secrecy of methods and considers it a great misfortune that the agreement which might with happier management have done so much good should put the clock of disarmament so far back.

The "Daily Express" considers the Foreign Office's "naive misunderstanding of all outside opinion and psychology was hardly surpassed by Germany in the days of war".

A HIMALAYAN BLUNDER.

The "Daily Telegraph" credits the Foreign Office with having been animated with good intentions. On the other hand the "Daily Herald" describes the Pact as a "Himalayan blunder".

The "Daily News" says that the general impression remains that Britain seriously endangered Locarno by committing herself subtly but decisively to French interests.

The "Daily Chronicle" is at a loss to understand how Britain and France selected terms known beforehand to be utterly repugnant and unacceptable to the United States and asks if the concession to France about conscription may be regarded as irrevocable.—Reuter.

"DROP IT IN ENGLISH CHANNEL"

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The "Times" finds the White Papers "Decidedly" prosaic documents' and "anticlimax" suggesting on deviation whatever in the principle from the fixed course of British policy. There was no reason to suppose that the compromise would necessarily prove unacceptable to America but France and Britain should have been more careful to prevent misunderstanding.

The "Manchester Guardian" says that all-important question is whether British Government is committed by the compromise. It opines it is a scrap of paper that should be dropped in the English Channel very speedily.

INDICTMENT OF IMPERIALISM.

Paris.—"Absolute good faith" "Rigorous Logic" and "purity of intention" of British and French Governments are acclamations of Rightist newspapers commenting on the White Paper.

The Socialist organ "a Ceuvre" considers that despite some clumsiness on the part of Britain the negotiations were very correct.

The Communist "Humanite" declares that the publication is a "striking indictment of Imperialism.—Reuter.

YELLOW BOOK ON ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Paris.—The Yellow Book relating to the naval compromise is identical with the British White Paper, excepting the French despatches to their own diplomatic representatives abroad.

It is noteworthy that the document procured by Mr. Horan and published by the "New York American" is not included in the Yellow Book, as it is of secondary importance, merely containing a general version of the events for the benefit of French diplomats in the capitals not directly interested.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS RELATING TO NAVAL ARMAMENTS

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The correspondence relating to the limitation of Naval armaments published in the White Paper includes Notes published by "Echo De Paris" mentioned in a message of 5th October, the speech of Sir Austen Chamberlain in the House of Commons anent the compromise Lord Cushendun's statement at Geneva mentioned in a message of 30th August and the American Note cabled on 28th September which appears as a communication from Ambassador Houghton to Lord Cushendun all of which can be reproduced as summaries of official documents.—Reuter.

MADRAS FLOOD WORSENS

Railway Lines In Many Places Breached

NO TRAINS BEYOND RAJAHMUNDRY

Rescue Party Returns Owing to High Floods

MADRAS, Oct. 23.

The flood situation on the East Coast of the Madras Presidency is reported to be becoming more alarming.

According to the latest official report the Cocanada line has been completely breached between Samalkote and Cocanade towns. The railway track in numerous places in the area is reported to be under water and the abutments of many bridges which have not already collapsed are threatening to sink. Repair work has been made very difficult owing to continuous downpour.

CALCUTTA MAIL HELD UP

Transhipment has been found impossible and trains are not running beyond Rajahmundry. The Calcutta Mail which left Madras on Saturday night is still held up at Tuni. A duplicate Calcutta Mail arrived at Madras this morning, but there were not many passengers.—A. P.

Further reports regarding the havoc caused by the floods on the east coast of Madras show that more breaches have occurred on the railway line and that the danger zone has increased from 59 to 85 miles. The bridge at 394 miles and another near Gollapreiu have been washed away.

The bodies of the District Traffic Superintendent Mr. Tavernor and the Assistant Traffic Superintendent Mr. Temple have been recovered at the place where the engine collapsed. The second fireman is still missing.

RESCUE PARTY UNABLE TO PROCEED.

Mr. Wathan, Agent, M. & S. M. Railway, who left for the scene of the floods by a special train yesterday with a party of officials, has been obliged to return to Rajahmundry owing to high floods.—A. P.

HOLIDAY RACES AT POONA

Concluding Meeting

PRINCE EDWARD'S INCONSISTENT RUNNING

POONA, Oct. 23.

The Poona Racing Season came to its appointed end in dull and sultry weather yesterday. The heavy morning rain had a deterrent effect on the attendance which was well below the average. The ground was distinctly on the heavy side and this made winner finding a very difficult business. The meeting proved to be one of the most disastrous seen this season; favourites were always badly out of it and mostly forlorn outsiders cropped up during the afternoon.

Trainer Cumberally brought off a profitable doubt with Voyon and Saifulzaman both of whom won at long odds.

There was a good race for the Ebor Handicap in which Mr. Eve's Hoppy won cleverly from My Realm and Chrysolite. Perhaps the most surprising thing about the race was that the winner who looked a real good thing on form, was allowed to start at the generous odds of 5 to 1 against.

Casino was a pronounced favourite here but he did little to justify his short price and occupied an inconspicuous position throughout.

Tusculum was awarded with a nice prize when he won the Curzon Plate from five runners. Pinsacola an uncertain customer took the next best placing, but the favourite Bayonne cut a poor figure finishing nearly last in the field. Tusculum is owned by Mr. Kelso, the popular Parsi owner, and has been a model of consistency.

The race for the Lonsdale Selling Plate saw Mr. Avasia's State livery to the fore. Bonaparte who had not won previously during the season found Consolation and beat Blyth Bachelor after an exciting finish. The favourite Arran Rose was beaten out of the first three.

Country-brede contested the race for the Deccan Plate which saw Tripoli hoist a winning flag for Mr. J. Rustomjee. In a fighting finish the daughter of Triple alliance, who raced here with conspicuous success several years ago, just got home from Allanah and Drury Dance the latter being the best backed in the field.

The failure of Roulette in the Hopeful Plate scaled the face of backers. Mr. Eve's grey rendered a poor account of himself and had nothing to do with the finish. Walker induced Saifulzaman to score. Amas was "all there" with a big weight and the unfacied Cheerio took a minor placing.

Prince Edward was hardly a popular winner up Division II of the Holkar Plate for Arabs in class III. Ridden in most of his previous engagements by McQuad, the bay had run indifferently. He was quite a different proposition in the hands of Diab and won in spite of a poor getaway. Mr. Rehman's horse had run as recently as Saturday last in the Bahrem Plate, Division II. When contrary to general expectatinos, he figured inconspicuously. Prince Edward has always struck me as being a middle distance performers of useful ability and one would like to know what made him such an ineffective participant last week. The place getters here were Black King and Alder both speedy instances, but Vibgyor, the first marker choice was in the beaten division.

Cumberally won Division III for Mr. Marks with his four year old Grey Voyou who has been given plenty of time to come on. The stable also had the runner-up in Raza Khan. Walida goes better over a distance a fact he demonstrated when he was late on the scene to snatch a placing from the favourite No No Nanette. This one is a good looking mare owned by Mr. Eve and is certainly useful.

Zafar started the tale of losing favourites. He was never in it with a chance in Division I and confirmed the impression that he goes better over a distance of ground. Windsor showed plenty of speed and easily accounted for Sarhan II and Zummar. The winner should be seen to advantage in Bombay.

The following are the details:—

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs.

Mr Stephen bin Hanna's WINDSOR, 7-13, Syed Mahboob 1

Mr Mahomed Burgash's SARHAN II, 8-4 (ed 8-5), Rozario 2

Mr Sheriff Abni's ZUMMAR, 8-4, Garib Guljar 3

Mr M Nusserwanji's Faifool, 8-6, Shakoor 4

Also ran:—Tientsin 9-2, Deauville 8-3, Najmuzzaman 8-13, Atef Beg 8-10, Arif 8-10, Nassrat 8-5, Platinum 8-5, Tai 8-3, Tahamtan 8-3, Ruffle 7-13, Orange Jhenda 7-4, Hyder 7-13, Girgoot 7-13, Zafar 7-9 and Padmala 7-0.

Not run:—Gentle Prince 8-6, Venture 8-3, Furred Pasha 7-13, Arden 7-13 and Kommanur 7-4.

The race:—All got away well with the exception of Orange Jhenda, Ruffle and Windsor soon went ahead with Falfool, Zummar and Sarhan II in chase. This order prevailed until the turn. Windsor drew away in the straight to win easily from Sarhan II. Zummar took the third place. Tientsin threw his jockey around the turn.

Won by 3 lengths, 1|2 length, head.

Time:—1 min. 26 3|5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 237; Places Rs. 84, Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 227-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 258; Places Rs. 65-8, Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 89-8.

Favourite:—Zafar.

Winner trained by Dr S K Pillay.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs.

Mr Khadavi A Rehman's PRINCE EDWARD, 8-4, Diab 1

Mr M K Sheriff's BLACK KING, 8-9, E Ringstead 2

Mr J A Wadia's ALDER II, 8-13, Barnett 3

Mr H C Jamal's Topsy Turvy, 7-13, Harding 4

Also ran:—Wednesday 9-3, Monday 7-4, Peeltan 9-0, Hilal 8-10, Sultan Khan 8-9, Champion 8-9, Hongkong 8-6, Golden Sun 8-4, Khabir 8-4, Songs of Araby 8-3, Vibgyor 8-0, Ross 7-13, Good Surprise 8-0, Great Power 7-13, Burhan Beg 7-13, Shailan 7-9, Kantaka 7-9 and Fakrulmulk 7-4.

Not run:—Cossack 8-6 and Flying Star 7-13.

The race:—Prince Edward suffered at the start. Vibgyor showed the way to Black King, Shailan and Khabir, the others following in a bunch. Nearing the "three" Prince Edward moved up fast on the outside. Black King commanded Alder II, Vibgyor and Topsy Turvy as they swung around the turn for home. Prince Edward challenged the leaders near the stands and secured the verdict by a comfortable margin.

An objection against the winner for bumping was over-ruled.

Won by 1|2 length, 1 length, neck.

Time:—1 min. 24 4|5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 269-8; Places Rs. 59-8, Rs. 51-8 and Rs. 32.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 104; Places Rs. 22-8, Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 13-8.

Favourite:—Vibgyor bracket.

Winner trained by owner.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs.

Mr. Mark's VOYOU, 8-5, Khalil 1

Mr Ahmed Shelash's RAZA KHAN, 9-0, Howell 2

Mr M M Talib's WALIDA, 9-3, Barnett 3

Mr Eve's No No Nanette, 8-11, C Hoyt 4

Also ran:—Daoud Beg 9-8, Zainulmulk 9-7, Roscoff 9-3, Variety 9-3, Prince Rufus 9-3, Valentino 9-2, Sultan Jehan 8-10, Teheran 8-10, Chaldean 8-10, Kruzer 8-10, Ayloon 8-9, Sudershan 8-4, Seewan 8-9, Subram 8-3, Saood Beg 7-13, July 7-13, Asad Pasha 7-13 and Young Hilal 7-13.

Not run:—Black Knight 9-0, Madha 8-10 and Gani Beg 7-13.

The race:—A level break away. Daoud Beg had his head in front for a brief spell, but Voyou soon took charge to lead Ayloon and Raza Khan by lengths. Seewan and Prince Rufus were always prominent. Voyou successfully resisted the challenge of Raza Khan in the run home and won comfortably. Walida came on the scene late to displace No No Nanette for the minor placing.

Won by 1|2 length, 3 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 24 1|5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 164; Places Rs. 40, Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 102.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 87-8; Places Rs. 10, Rs. 10 and Rs. 34-8.

Favourite:—No No Nanette.

Winner trained by Cumberally.

THE DECCAN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. Terms for maiden country-bred colts and fillies 3 and 4 years old only. W. A.

Mr J Rustomjee's TRIPOLI, 8-13, H McQuade 1

Mr W Buckley's ALLANAH, 8-1, Burn 2

Mr Eve's DRURY DANCE, 8-1, C Hoyt 3

Messrs G McElligott and E S Godfrey's Sivaji, 8-13, Townsend 4

Also ran:—Radha Devi 8-13, Royal Alliance 8-13, Old Karsow 8-1, Joy 8-1 and Old Lady Foot 8-1.

All ran.

The race:—Royal Alliance and Joy were slowly away. Old Lady Foot and Tripoli forged ahead with Redha Devi, Drury Dance and Sivaji. At the half way Tripoli was racing clear of Radha Devi and Drury Dance with Allanah also close up. There was a fine finish between Tripoli and Allanah, the former lasting out by a short margin.

Won by head, neck, 4 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 18 4|5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 59-8; Places Rs. 22-8, Rs. 32 and Rs. 17-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 28-8; Places Rs. 13-8, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 9-8.

Favourite:—Drury Dance.

Winner trained by owner.

THE LONSDALE SELLING PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. Terms for horses 3 years old and upwards.

Mr P B Avasia's BONAPARTE, 8-7, Perkins 1

Mr M C Patel's BLYTH BACHELOR, 8-10, Howell 2

Messrs R B Davison and E S Godfrey's ABSORBENT, 9-3, Barnett 3

Mr Certainty's The Fliver, 9-3, Townsend 4

Also ran:—The Monk 9-3, Bengal 8-10, Arran Rose 8-10, Theona 8-7, Lucky Lad 8-7, Brasidas 8-7 and Britomart 8-7.

All ran.

The race:—Bengal moved out slowly. The Fliver was quickest out attended by Arran Rose, Theona and Bonaparte. After three furlongs had been covered Bengal and Blyth Bachelor joined the leaders. Absorbent was inconspicuous at this stage. The Fliver and Arran Rose were together around the turn. Bonaparte challenged the leaders near home and just scrambled home first from Blyth Bachelor with Absorbent a late third.

Winner bought in by owner for Rs. 3,100.

Won by head, 1 1|2 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 17 2|5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 141; Places Rs. 40-8, Rs. 47-8 and Rs. 34-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 72; Places Rs. 21, Rs. 25-8 and Rs. 21.

Favourite:—Arran Rose.

Winner trained by J E Malone.

THE EBOR HANDICAP.—Distance 1 1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for all horses.

Mr Eve's HOPPY, 7-10, C Hoyt 1

Mr J N De Souza's MY REALM, 7-4 (ed 7-7), Townsend 2

Mr M C Patel's CHRYSOLITE, 7-9 (ed 7-11), Howell 3

Mr M C Patel's Dark Blue, 7-3 (ed 7-4), Wreghitt 4

Also ran:—French Briar 9-6, Casino 8-3, Trajanus 7-13, Modesty 7-13, Aldergrove 7-3, Fun of the Fayre 7-10, Nydia 7-3, Tristan 7-2 and Gamvros 6-12.

All ran.

The race:—Fun of the Fayre and Aldergrove dwelt. Modesty went out to make the early pace from Nydia, French Briar and My Realm. There was no change for six furlongs. Gamvros joined the leaders at this stage and for the next three furlongs Nydia kept in front of My Realm, Chrysolite, Hoppy and Gamvros. Nydia weakened below the distance and left My Realm in charge. Close home Hoppy made his bid and passed My Realm to win a good race.

Won by 3|4 length, 1|2 length, neck.

Time:—2 mins. 11 2|5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 60; Places Rs. 33, Rs. 22-8 and Rs. 89.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 25-8; Places Rs. 13-8, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 27.

Favourite:—Casino.

Winner trained by C Jennings.

THE CURZON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Classes I and II which have not won after 1st January, 1928, a flat race value Rs. 5,000 or over.

Mr Kelso's TUSCULUM, 8-2, Harding 1

Mr J C Galstaun's PENSACOLA, 7-12, A C Walker 2

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shri Narayan, 8-7, Herbert 3

Also ran:—Bayonne 9-2, Wedding Day 9-0 and Sun Arch 8-10.

All ran.

The race:—Sun Arch was left. Shri Narayan led Bayonne and Pensacola. Bayonne and Pensacola were together around the turn with Tusculum fast making up ground on the onstide. In the final stretch Tusculum drew away to win as he liked.

Won by 3 lengths, 2 1|2 lengths, 3 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 16 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 80-8; Places Rs. 29 and Rs. 26.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 33; Places Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 13.

Favourites:—Bayonne and Pensacola.

Winner trained by R Bence.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—Distance 1 1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr N Ardeshir and Aga Cumberally's SAIFULZAMAN, 8-7, A C Walker 1

Mr M G Patel's AMAR, 9-7, Howell 2

Mr S H Mashal's CHEERIO, 7-4, Japheth 3

Mr Khadavi A Rehman's Red Prince, 9-7, T Hill 4

Also ran:—Pekin 9-4, Roulette 8-6, Sun Spray 9-3, O'Brien 9-0, Dhidha'a 8-13, Mahdoor 8-5, Ferdinand 8-12, Ahyid 8-6, Fairdoss 8-2, Baig 8-1 and Roman 7-10.

Not run:—Amood 8-4.

Won by head, 2 lengths, neck.

Time:—2 mins. 27 2|5 secs.

Favourite:—Amar.

Winner trained by Cumberally.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 130-8; Places Rs. 38, Rs. 31 and Rs. 50-8.

Favourite:—Roulette.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 62-8; places Rs. 20, Rs. 15 and Rs. 27-8

DR. AMBEDKAR'S INDICTMENT OF HINDU SOCIETY

(Continued from previous Page.)

client would not enter the court premises, but insisted on staying near the window outside. When I pressed him he said that any protection my presence might give him would be temporary and after I left the place he would be ostracised and persecuted for his presumption to exceed his bounds."

Sir J. Simon: "What sort of persecution did your client apprehend?"

Dr. Ambedkar: "Boycott by shopkeepers, prohibition of entry into the village."

Sir J. Simon: Is is not rather a single case?

Dr. Ambedkar: "The Bombay High Court have issued a circular to the effect that the "Depressed" Classes should be given free admission to the courts. It could not have been issued without a necessity for it."

Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif: "What is the fate of the minority in the Bombay Legislative Council when the support of the official bloc is withdrawn?"

Dr. Ambedkar: They are nowhere.

"Did the Education Minister show any regard for representation for the "Depressed" Classes, Non-Brahmins and the Muslims in regard to the Bombay University Bill?"—Not the least concern.

"Were Muslims able to carry the resolution in regard to the separation of Sindh?"—"No resolution was reached at all and I think it was so brought about with purpose."

"Did Hindu leaders of Sholapur ask the "Depressed" Classes to join the Hindus in regard to the Hindu-Muslim differences?"—They did and I was consulted. My advice was that the "untouchables" should not take any part in Hindu-Muslim differences.

Khan Bahadr Abdul Latif: Did Sholapur Municipality on that account discontinue the grant which they were making to the Depressed Classes Hostel?

Dr. Ambedkar: I can only say that it is a fact that the grant was discontinued and the discontinuance took place after the riots. I cannot say that the grant was discontinued because of this or that reason.

Shah Nawaz Meeran: Why do you want representation in excess of the population?

Dr. Ambedkar: Because representation must be effective. Legislature is not a Museum in which the representatives of all communities are to be housed but a field in which social battles are to be fought.

Dr. Ambedkar said that he wanted adult franchise but he could not get it he would be satisfied with widening of the franchise.

The preliminary point taken up for discussion was the population of the "Depressed" classes. Dr. Ambedkar contended that the population of the "Depressed" classes was underestimated by the official statistics. It was estimated that the figure of the "Depressed" classes in the Presidency was one and half million while according to him it should be about two and half millions.

Sir J. Simon pointed out the possibility of a larger figure including the aborigines, criminal tribes and the hill tribes.

SIR JOHN'S ASSURANCE.

In regard to the figures Sir John said, "you have drawn our attention to this disparity in figures according to official calculations and according to you. I think we might leave the figures at that. The "Depressed" classes are a special class of people who are deserving of our special attention. Let me suggest that we should now leave arithmeties alone and get to the larger issue.

Replying to Col. Lane-Fox Dr. Ambedkar maintained that in his opinion the "Depressed" classes figures did not include the aborigines, and hill tribes, etc., and he was not speaking for them before the Conference.

SEPARATE FROM HINDUS.

Continuing Dr. Ambedkar said that he wanted to place before the Conference as a fundamental proposition that the "Depressed classes were distinct separate minority, who were in every way separate from the Hindus. He wanted adequate representation for the "Depressed" classes by election and not by nomination. He demanded adult franchise.

He did not think literacy had much to do with voting ability. A person may be illiterate but capable of voting intelligently. Replying to Sir J. Simon Dr. Ambedkar said while he would agree to separate electorates if adult franchise was not granted he would certainly not agree to nomination.

NO MORE DISABILITIES IN BOMBAY MILLS.

The "Depressed" classes were largely employed in the Bombay textile mills. They were engaged in departments which were less remunerative than weaving. They were shut from weaving departments owing to the objection of the caste Hindus on the only ground of "untouchability". Members of "Depressed" classes employed in the mills were all also members of the Trade Unions along with the caste Hindus but notwithstanding common membership of the unions the caste Hindus objected all the same to the presence of the "untouchables" in the Weaving Department. During the recent strike he warned the strikers that the disability against the "Depressed" classes were removed they would not join in the strike. Finally the Strike Committee included the admission of the "untouchables" in the Weaving sheds as one of their demands.

Sir J. Simon: "What is the percentage of literacy amongst the "Depressed" classes?

Dr. Ambedkar: "Very little."

One reason is that access to schools is not so freely open to them as to other more fortunate classes?—"Yes."

"Are they likely to know about voting?—"Possibly not; but such is the case with the majority of voters even now.

NOT A PROFESSIONAL LEADER.

Mr. Kikhabhay: Do you not think that if adult franchise was given members of your community would be misled by professional leaders?—"Not being a professional leader I cannot say about it?" (Laughter.)

"Do you not know of resolution of the Bombay Corporation removing disabilities in regard to the schools?"—also know of the protest meeting held under the chairmanship of Sir Manmohandas Ramji.

Replying to another question by Mr. Kikhabhoy, Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. Solanki admitted that Miss Anusuya Sarabhai, sister of Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, well-known Ahmedabad mill-owner, was doing good deal on her own initiative to remove untouchability.

Dr. Gour: What are the views of your Sabha in regard to constitutional reforms?—The Depressed Classes are not much interested in consiitutional reforms. What they want are safeguards to protect their interests under any constitution.

Dr. Gour: Is it not likely that under adult franchise masses might be exploited by certain class of people?—"It might be, but there is no other way out. I emphatically maintain that if franchise and adult franchise is given the Depressed Classes will make most intelligent use of the vote conscious as they are of their disabilities which shadows them every minute of their life and knowing as they do that only solvent is through exercise of political power."

Dr. Gour: You consider that Depressed Classes are for all purposes absolutely distinct separate entity?—"Yes."

"What laws of marriage and succession are they governed by?"—Like the Khojas who are governed by the Hindu Law of Succession though not Hindus. We might also do same.

WHY RUN AWAY FROM HINDUS?

"Do you not see that there are an advanced class of Hindus who are anxious to secure the "Depressed" Classes honourable footing within the Hindu fold, but you are making their task difficult by running away from the Hindu Society?"

Dr. Ambedkar: I am not running away because I have for that reason asked for reservation and not separate electorates. Much of the sympathy is confined to platforms.

"Do you seriously suggest that there should be included in the Constitution that in every district there should be one Police Inspector drawn from the Depressed Classes?"

Dr. Ambedkar: "Nothing strange."

(Further evidence of Dr. Ambedkar will appear in the next issue.)

BUTLER COMMITTEE REASSEMBLES

SIR LESLIE'S FURTHER ARGUMENTS.

MR. ABHYANKAR'S POSITION

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The Butler Committee reassembled this afternoon when all Princes were present with the exception of the Maharaja of Patiala who is in Spain. The Committee will meet on 23rd and 25th this week. It is expected that Sir Leslie Scott's explanation of the case will occupy two or three more sittings.

Mr Abhyankar has been informed by the Committee that the position is the same as in March 1928 when he was informed that the Committee was unable to hear him orally, but would be glad to receive a memorandum on all matters within the terms of reference.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM FEDERATION.

DEMAND FOR COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

Kazi Kabiruddin, Nawab Sardar Ahmedali Khan and Nawabzada Syed Murtzali Khan gave evidence on behalf of the All-India Muslim Federation.

Replying to Sir John Simon, they put forward the following general proposition.

Firstly, safeguards for minorities, particularly Muhamedans should be provided in the constitution itself. For these safeguards there should be separate electors in all elective bodies proper representation in the Services on the governing bodies of Universities and Educational Institutions, recognition of the Urdu langue, Non-interference with the religious observances and representation of minorities in the provincial cabinets.

Question: Is communal tension due to separate electorates?

Answer: No, these existed several years before the tension arose.

Question: Is it due to the jealousy for political power among the leaders?

Answer: It appears to be so.

Dr. Ambedkar asked why witness was advocating communal representation when in the same breath he is asking that fundamental rights be safeguarded by the constitution If the latter happened, need for former wouldn't exist.

Kazi Kabiruddin replied that supposing the majority brought in a resolution of seditious or objectionable character against the Government, the proportion of Mahomedans would defeat it.

Replying to Sir H. S. Gour, witness said that the Muslim Federation was for a Federal system of Government with full provincial autonomy and for the abolition of the Secretary of States and India Council.

Sir H. S. Gour: It follows that the Central Government must also be autonomous.

Witness: Yes. It should be.

Lord Burnham: Are you in this case representing the view of the Federation?

Witness: The view of the Federation is contained in the Memorandum. Whatever I state outside it, is my view.

HISTORY OF MUSLIM FEDERATION.

Asked to explain the history of the Federation Kazi Kabiruddin said the Federation was organized about a year ago, because the old Muslim League split into two on the question of separate or joint electorate and one part was captured by the Extremist Muslims. The Federation had now a membership of 500 all over India.

Sir H. S. Gour: What is the membership of the Muslim League?

Answer: It has practically gone to pieces and is in the hands of those who are clutching to the office.

Question: Do you realise your proposals would amount to communal partition of India?

Witness: Muhamedans want to see the country progress.

Sir A. Froom: Would you agree that law and order be handed over to the Minister?

Witness: In my opinion it would be desirable not to transfer it.

Nawab Zulfikarali Khan: In your opinion, there would be a greater friction between the two communities if the general electorate is adopted and that separate electorates are the only remedy?

Witnesses: It is the best remedy if not the only remedy.

Question: You know Mr. Jinnah has gone back on his Delhi proposals?

Answer: So it is said.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Bole advocated universal suffrage as the solution of the difficulties regarding communal and special representation; but as this might not be conceded he proposed that nomination be confined solely to 5 Labour Members and 7 agricultural population representatives while seats be reserved for the Backward classes and special electorates set up for Depressed Classes.

Mr. Surve was against Universal Franchise and wanted the present franchise to be halved. He wished that representation to be reserved for non-Mahrattas, Mr. Patil suggested that Mahrattas and non-Mahrattas could settle their differences and should be satisfied if the seats were reserved for Backward communities. As such witness agreed with the suggestion.

MOVING TOWARDS STATE SOCIALISM.

FAILURE OF U. S. GOVT.

MR. HOOVER'S ELECTION SPEECH.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

New York.—The veteran statesman Mr. Eliku Root presided over a meeting of 20,000, assembled in this democratic stronghold, to hear Mr. Hoover speak in furtherance of his Republican candidature for the Presidency. Mr. Hoover vigorously accused the democrats of moving towards State socialism for the solution of such problems as prohibition, farm relief and electrical power He emphasised the many failures where there were Government operation and control at home and abroad, in war-time. He expressed the opinion that much of the retarded recuperation of Europe was due to the stifling of private initiative on the one hand and the overreaching of Government on other.

Alluding to the religious issue Mr. Al Smith is a Roman Catholic, Mr. Hoover said that every man should be respected in the faith that his conscience and heart directed him to follow.—Reuter.

MARWARI COMMUNITY STANDS FOR SIMON BOYCOTT

Calcutta "Johukumies" Disowned

ANNUAL MEETING OF MARWARI CHAMBER

Mr. Pyarelal Bagla Elected President for the Year

The annual general meeting of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce was held in the Chamber's office at Kalbadevi Road on Sunday, October 21st. Mr. Beniprasad Dalmia the retiring President was in the Chair.

In the course of his address proposing the adoption of the Annual Report of the Chamber Mr. Beniprasad Dalmia at the outset briefly referred to the Board's important activities during the past year. He said the Chamber was established mainly for three purposes viz.: (i) to reform and control the procedure and practice of indigenous banking among Indian Shroffs (ii) to direct and control the grain and seeds business of the Members and (iii) to protect and advance the commercial and general interests of the Marwari commercial community. He had no hesitation in affirming that in attainment of these objects the Chamber had succeeded to a considerable extent. "We could better realise," he said, "the measure of this success in the field of banking if we compared the organised conditions obtaining among Bombay Shroffs with the state of other banking centres like Calcutta where there are acute differences prevailing amongst the commercial community on this account. By bringing the practice and procedure relating to indigenous banking to accord with the requirement of modern times and enforcing the new procedure amongst the members the Chamber had initiated a reform of which it might well be proud. Thanks to the short sighted attitude of the Indian Native Merchants Association, the Chamber could not fulfil this year its long cherished desire to bring about with the co-operation of other local commercial associations the enforcement of a uniform system in the whole city."

If the Chamber did not relax its efforts in this direction, he hoped, before long it should be able to receive the willing co-operation of all concerned in evolving a common law of indigenous banking acceptable not only to Bombay but the whole of India.

Further he surveyed the work of the Board in connection with the work of grain and seeds department of the Chamber expressing satisfaction with the past years' record in establishing and working the clearing of documents and other matters.

ALWAYS NATIONAL IN OUTLOOK.

Referring to the Chamber's activities regarding important economic and political questions involving the interests of the members and other commercial public. Mr. Dalmia said that the policy of the Chamber had always been dictated by a purely national outlook. It needed no justification as in his opinion the interests of the Marwari community were in no way contrary to those of other communities. But where the Board of the Chamber found the just and legitimate interests of the members being sacrificed by other sections or communities they had not hesitated in raising their voice of protest. To take only once instance, the Board had stoutly fought against the narrow and unfair policy of the Native Share and Stocks Brokers Association which had maintained in the city an unjustifiable monopoly over the business of Shares and Stocks, which had harmed the interests of some communities including the one represented in this Chamber. He hoped Government would give due weight to the Chamber's representation in this behalf and take fair and sympathetic action in the matter.

Mr. Dalmia also dwelt upon the Board's move for arresting the deflection of Bombay's trade to other ports and their efforts for reduction in the handling cost of cotton in the Bombay and trusted the members would have some satisfaction to know that the rents of the godowns in the Siwree Cotton Depot as also the insurance tariff had been appreciably reduced.

MARWARIS STAND FOR SIMON BOYCOTT.

Coming to the more general topics Mr. Dalmia said "The question of the hour is the future constitution of this country, over which every section of the public is highly agitated and concerned. While the country is seething with deep discontent with its present helpless position and organisations such as the Independence League of India pledged to destroy British Imperialism root branch and all are coming into existence, the leader of the British political parties have combined to force upon this country an unalloyed a hundred "touch Commission to enquire into India's fitness to rule herself!" "Unless we are proved to be obedient good boys, in which eventuality a few crumbs might be thrown to us to ensure our continuing to wag our tails meekly, this Commission may recommend further tightening of our chains."

After referring to the false propaganda in a certain section of the Press with a view to misrepresenting the splendid boycott demnostrations held in Bombay in honour of the unwanted Commission the President said:—"If we look into the list of the 'worthies' who went to greet the Commission, we will come across only two classes of persons, one consisting of Government servants who would do anything for their bread and the other comprising the 'Jaychands and Amichasds' of this unfortunate land who live merely to exploit."

SANATANI MAHARAJADHIRAJ IN TIGHT CORNER.

The Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga had also stirred himself to do his worship to the "heavenly guests" and as his health would not permit him, he comforted himself by sending a message of welcome in the same of Sanatan Dharma Hindus If my voice can reach the Maharajadhiraj I would like to ask him if he had experienced a scarcity in the ranks of Sanatana Dharma gods that he had to come down to do his "pooja" to Sir Simon in the company of Messrs. Rajah and Ambedkar the representatives of a class whom the Maharajadhiraj brands as "untohchable".

CALCUTTA FLUNKEYS DISOWNED.

Gentlemen, I must frankly tell these people that those who are now putting obstacles in the way of the country's freedom are certainly not followers of Sanatana Dharma but worshippers of their own selfishness. To call them followers of Sanatana Dharma is to blaspheme our great and ancient religion. "I am pained to hear that some of our simple brethren of Calcutta misguided by the wrong lead given by such people are trying in the name of protection of special interests of the Marwaris ti lower the community in the eyes of the nation. I want once again to make clear that save a few interested individuals who are not an unknown tribe in any community, the Marwari community is with the country in boycotting the Commission."

CONGRATULATIONS TO PANDIT NEHRU.

Proceeding Mr. Beniprasad Dalmia spoke about the splendid work of the All Parties' Conference and its great work, the Nehru Report which he characterised as the constructive side of the Nation's efforts to achieve freedom. He said for this great achievement Pandit Motilal Nehru and his colleagues deserved the highest appreciation and the congratulations of every patriotic Indian.

Mr. Dalmia then dealt exhaustively with the problem of Indian States and expressed himself on the appointment of the Butler Committee and the reactionary attitude of some of the Princes in concealing their plans from the sympathetic British Indian leaders.

After referring to some other vital questions concerning the welfare of the Marwari community Mr. Dalmia congratulated the members on their choice in electing Mr. Pyarelal Bagla as President for the ensuing year under whose directions he hoped, the Chamber would progress in its usefulness to the Members and the commercial public.

NEW PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Pyarelal Bagla, the newly elected President, seconded the adoption of the Report and heartily thanked the Board for the honour thef had done him by electing him the President of the Board for the honour they had done him by speech Mr. Bagla referred to the painful differences, born of controversial religious questions, which were badly dividing the community and made a vigorous appeal for separating religion from business.

Mr. Pyarelal then dwelt on the prevailing trade condition and proceeding said. "It is a matter of regret that our community is not progressing in trade and commerce. On the contrary its state has for some time been one of stagnancy. In my opinion the chief reason for our present difficulties is the lack of co-operation and right organization in business. Time for small, separate business undertakings is fast disappearing. In the present times of sharp competition it has become practically impossible to progress in business except by combining scattered capital and resources employed in individual concerns for starting well-organized and large scaled business.

GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS PEOPLE.

In every country the sympathy and assistance of its Government play an important part in the development of the trade and industries of that country. It is the general complaint that the attitude of the Indian Government towards the development of the country's trade and industries has been one of indifference. But I want to assure you that if we properly organize and co-operate among ourselves and submit our demands from time to time to Government, they will be forced to listen to us and come to our assistance".

Proceeding Mr. Pyarelal Bagla said: that for the increasing activities of the Chamber it was becoming exceedingly necessary to have for the Chamber a house of its own. Many trade Associations of the City had come to be housed in their own buildings. It was, he said, a matter of shame for them that the one representative Institution of the Marwadi Community should be without its own building.

Mr. Bagla then referred to the Chamber's praiseworthy work in reforming the practice and procedure relating to indigenous banking and added that a most important part of that work yet remained to be completed.

Mr. Bagla also dealt at length with the importance of and the place occupied by Commercial Chambers and Association to every civilized and progressive State. He told the members how the Chambers were wielding great powers all over the world and requested the members to realize the responsibility of their position and to work strenuously for increasin the strength of the Chamber's organization.

In the end Mr. Bagla said, "it is extremely deplorable that this Chamber is not represented in the country's representative and administrative Institution. In fact the commercial bodies of the country have been treated very shabbily in this matter. Their rights have not been dacquately recognized.

After Mr. Bagla had spoken Mr. Shivpratap Joshi who had been for the third time elected Vice President of the Chamber supported the adoption of the Report.

NEED OF REFORMING INCOME TAX.

Among the many important questions that Mr. Shivpratap Joshi referred to, laid the greatest emphasis on the need of reforming the Indian Income Tax Act. He said in many cases it was not a Tax on income but a capital Levy. "Now that a provision allowing losses to be carried forward for six years has", said Mr. Joshi, "found place in the English Statute Book there remains no excuse for refusing justice to the Indian mercantile public on this account. Government should lose no time in bringnig forward identical legislation in the Indian Legislative Assembly".

After Mr. Begtaj Gupta, Mr. Prabhashankar Shukla and others had supported the resolution, and the Annual Report for the year 1927—1928 was unanimously adopted, and the accounts for the said year were passed.

Mr. C. H. Sopariwala and Co. were appointed auditors for the next year. And with a hearty vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting terminated amidst enthusiasm.

MR. C. S. RANGA IYER'S STATEMENTS IN PRESS

A REPUDIATION OF SELFISH MOTIVES BY MR. A RANGASWAMY

MADRAS, Oct. 22.

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, M. L. A., in a communication to press says: Mr. S. Ranga Iyer, M. L. A., has in certain recent speeches and statements in the press made by him on the Nehru Report and the controversies thereon indulged in a number of libels which were promptly, unequivocally and vigorously contradicted by Pandit Motilal Nehru. The straight course in the circumstances for a respectable man after that contradiction was a frank apology to the Pandit. Mr. Ranga Iyer chose, however, to act otherwise. His successive modifications of what he had originally said are hardly worth cataloguing.

PERSONAL IMPUTATIONS.

After referring to certain statements alleged to have been made by Mr. Ranga Iyer, Mr. Iyengar says: I am concerned here rather with contradicting in toto the personal imputations with which Mr. Ranga Iyer has thought it right to persue he even in the seclusion of my editorial work and the limited part which owing to illhealth I was able to take in the proceedings of the last session of the Legislative Assembly.

It is absolutely untrue that Pandit Motilal Nehru asked some leading big or small Congressmen, free or unfree, to speak to Sir Sankaran Nair to appoint my brother as Secretary of the Indian Central Committee. It is "contemptible lie" to state or suggest by innuendo insinuation or inference, I moved on this behalf or even had any knowledge that others were so moving.

THE STORY ABOUT HIS BROTHER.

Concluding Mr. Iyengar says: I need hardly add I did not talk to anybody in Simla, official or non-official, about any job for my brother. Those who know my brother need no reminder that he is not the kind of man who canvasses for a job of any kind and that he will scorn angling or intriguing for one with the help of a politician and the intervention of any intermediary in such a matter whoever he may be.—A. P.

There is a New Speed Truck To meet your Needs.

Greater mileage output and true economy is what these one ton speed truck features mean to you.

Hydraulic 4 wheel Brakes, New Sizes, New Power, Magneto Ignition, Automatic Chassis Lubrication, New Acceleration, New Low prices.

Unit power plant; single plate clutch.

Four-wheel internal expanding hydraulic brakes.

Steering—Cam and lever type.

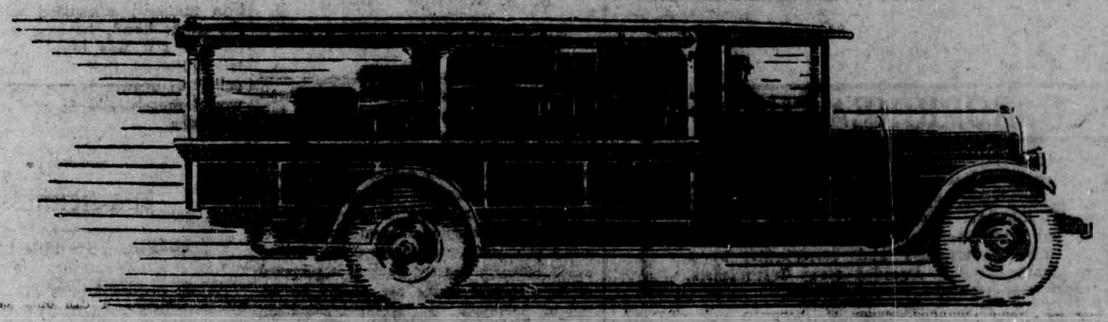
Wheels—Artillery type; malleable iron.

Transmission—Three speed forward; selective gear shift, ball bearing.

Myres Magazine Oiler; automatic chassis lubrication.

7-bearing crank-shaft. High pressure lubrication.

Carburetor—Automatic air valve type.



AIMILA AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,

Facing Marine Lines Station,

Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

BOOKS ON HISTORY AND POLITICS.

1. THEORY OF GOVERNMENT IN ANCIENT INDIA.

By Dr. BENI PRASAD, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc Econ. (London), University of Allahabad, with a Foreword by DR. A. B. KEITH, D. Litt., D.C.L. Price Rs. 8-8.

EXTRACTS FROM DR. KEITH'S FOREWORD.

" ..... His study of political science has enabled him more effectively than his predecessors to bring out the fundamental characteristics, the merits and the shortcomings, of Indian doctrines ....."

by the same Author

2 THE STATE IN ANCIENT INDIA

A study in the Structure and Practical Working of Political Institutions in North India in ancient times Price Rs. 10.

The work treats in a masterly way, of the development, in the chronological order, of Hindu kingship, administrative and judicial institutions, federal and feudal tendencies, scope of state activities, the mutual relation of the governments and people, and the influence of the state on the moral and material welfare of the community.

3. AN INTRODUCTION TO CIVICS AND POLITICS.

By S. V. Puntambekar, B.A., (Oxon.) Bar-at-Law.

Professor of History and Polities, The Benares Hindu University. Price Rs. 3.

The author here treats the subject from an entirely new point-of-view. He examines the Civic and Political ideals as evolved in the History of India and then enlarges and modifies them in order to bring them in harmony with the ideals of the West.

THE INDIAN PRESS, Allahabad.

QUICK RELIEF
FOR COUGHS & COLDS

There is no remedy for coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, choked bronchial tubes, so speedy and effective as Evans' Pastilles.

Medically recommended, and made from the formula of a famous English throat hospital.

Of all Chemists and Bazar Stores.

EVANS'
ANTISEPTIC THROAT
Pastilles

EVANS SONS LESCHER. & WEBB LTD.,
Liverpool and London.

All enquiries etc to:
E. P. H. LESCHER
Post Box 313, BOMBAY.

MAHA GONORRHŒA CURE

A Real god-send to the sufferers from this dire disease is this specific revealed by a Sadhu. Gonorrhœa, Cancer, Bubo, Eruption, Ulcers, Impotency, Syphilis and Nerve Weakness, Giddiness, Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Pimples, Blotches, Leprosy, Gout, and Spermatorrhœa, and many varieties of venereal diseases cured completely and permanently by a course of this invaluable specific. Awarded many Testimonials.

Price per Bottle Rs. **15** only.

All Correspondence are Strictly Confidential.

Manufacturers:—Bhishag-Ratna Pandit Dr. E. S. GOPAN,
Renowned Pulse Specialist. Chief Physician & Director
Pandit E. SRINIVASACHARI, Managing Director & Physician
The Tamil Nadu Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd.,
44, GOVINDAPPA NAICK STREET, P.O. BOX No. 278, MADRAS.
Catalogues free on application.

MERCKOZONE

Hydrogen Peroxide 12 vol. "Merck"

THE "Merck" brand of Hydrogen Peroxide has been a household word in India for many years, but is now so extensively imitated that in the interests of the users, it has been named MERCKOZONE to protect them from worthless imitations closely resembling the well-known "Merck" package.

For all the manifold purposes for which Hydrogen Peroxide is used there is nothing quite so good as MERCKOZONE—insist on having Merckozone and accept no substitutes.

Issued in 4 oz., 10 oz. and 20 oz. patent bottles.

Your Chemist can supply it.

Amrutanjan
PAIN BALM
is UN-RIVALLED AND UN-EQUALLED in the cure of Headache, Cold, Rheumatism and other bodily Aches & Pains.
(Regd.)
Bombay. Amrutanjan Depots. Madras.

HEALTH OF THE CITY

EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The following is the executive Health Officer's report for the quarter ending 30th September 1928.

The number of deaths from all causes was 6,355, and was lower than that for any quarter since 1915. Small-pox caused 79 deaths as against 49, the average for the decennium 1918-1927. Choler accounted for 19 deaths, Influenza for 12 deaths and Enteric Fever for 29 deaths. The number of deaths from Plague was 15 as against 46, the mean of the preceding decennium. The deaths from Malaria and Ague and Remittent Fever numbered 377 as against 518 in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year and 850, the mean of the third quarter of the ten years 1918-1927. The deaths definitely certified as due to Malaria numbered 82 as against 85 in 1927 and 170 in 1926, in the corresponding quarter.

The births registered during the quarter numbered 5,751 and the deaths 6,355 as compared with 5,085 births and 6,955 deaths in the second quarter of the year. The third quarterly period of 1928 as compared with the second accordingly shows a decrease of 600 in the total number of deaths, which has been chiefly due to a fall in the number of deaths from Enteric Fever, Small-pox, Measles, Influenza, Plague, Ague and Remittent Fever, Bronchitis and Pneumonia.

The mortality from Plague, which caused 15 deaths as against 29 in the third quarter of 1927, was 31 less than the decennial mean. Influenza accounted for 12 deaths as compared with 22 deaths in the preceding quarter and 26 in the corresponding quarter of 1927. The deaths among infants under the age of 1 year numbered 1,972 as against 1,823 in the three months ended 30th June 1928.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The Publicity Officer of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. writes:—

"I notice a para in your issue of 20th inst. headed "Concession Fares for Diwali Holidays" in which it is stated that this Railway proposes to run a special first and second class train at a fare and a half for the return journey between and stations 50 miles or more apart during the forthcoming Diwali holidays. There appears to be some misunderstanding on this subject and I send you a card (reproduced below) which indicates exactly what it is proposed to do. Special trains can always be arranged provided the required minimum number of passengers is available. But it is not quite correct to say that we propose to run such specials between any stations 50 miles or more apart. First and second class concession tickets are issued between any such stations."

The text of the card mentioned above is as under:—

"The B. B. & C. I. Ry. Offer 1st & 2nd Class Concession Tickets at a fare and a half for the return journey between any Stations Fifty miles or more apart will be Issued from 9th to 12th November, available for return up to Noon, 19th November.

The B. B. & C. I. Railway also hope to arrange for some more of their well known and comfortable Tours by Special Train during these holidays."

B.P. ANDHRA SOCIAL CONFERENCE

"The Andhras of the Bombay Province are hereby informed, that for the 1st. Bombay Provincial Andhra Social Conference which is to be held on the 24th and 25th November 1928 at Kalyan arrangements are being made for the delegates and the visitors. Those who can talk Telugu are entitled to come as delegates; also those who are elected on behalf of the Telugu Associations, Sabhas and Libraries. All those intending to attend the Conference are requested to correspond immediately with the undersigned."

DIABETES and ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE

The public is hereafter informed that Messrs K. P. Ray and J. P. Ray Bros., Regd. Diabetes and Asthma Specialist, have transferred their firm from Benares to Delhi. They established their firm in Benares in 1896, some 32 years ago; and guarantee a radical and sure cure of the above diseases of any long standing, inheritory or from birth, and refund the full amount in case of failure. (Though these specifics are infallible, still it is written for the satisfaction of the patients.) By their treatment improvement appears on the very first day of commencing the specific. For other particulars and testimonials of Highest authorities, please apply to:—

THE MANAGER, Dept. 5,
(of the above firm)
Esplanade Road, P. B. No. 2. Delhi.

N. B.—They have left no agent or partner in Benares. Anybody claiming so or copying them in any form, will be severely dealt with. This is the best time for taking the specific. Agents are wanted everywhere, medical men will be preferred.

REPARATIONS CONFERENCE.

MR. CHURCHILL FOREBODES BRITISH ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The British attitude in respect of the forthcoming Reparations Conference was foreshadowed by Mr. Winston Churchill (Chancellor of the Exchequer), in a speech at Chingford to-day. He declared that Britain was ready to accept an invitation to the Conference and subject to the payment of the German reparations to do everything possible to help any good arrangements, but Britain, he said, had already made an immense and unequalled contribution towards the reduction of the reparations and war debts of Europe.

He pointed out that during the present year we would pay America £33,000,000 at the same time receiving £32,000,000 from our European debtors. Hence we were on the point of achieving a position contemplated in the Balfour Note and we would do our utmost to maintain that position in the future.—Reuter.

LONDON POLICE AND THUMB-SCREW METHODS.

SIR A BODKIN'S EVIDENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

"It is a serious thing to suggest that the police are turning the thumb-screw", affirmed Sir Archibald Bodkin in his evidence before the Commission on police procedure. He declared that of the seven or eight cases he had known in which "third degree" methods had been alleged only one of them had been sustained.

Sir Archibald Bodkin emphasised that no officer worth his salt would question mentally exhausted witnesses. On the other hand, he expressed the opinion that it was highly undesirable to tell witnesses that they were not compelled to answer police questions. That would merely add to police difficulties. —Reuter.

SEA-SICKNESS

USEFUL TIPS FOR CURE.

When acquaintances discover that I have made a good many ocean voyages, channel crossings, and divergences hither and yon among the world's variegated seas, they inquire with pathetic eagerness: "Do tell us how to avoid being ill? I expect you know how good sailors manage it—there must be special dodges." There are (says a writer in the "Manchester Gaurdian"). Every bad sailor has at least one, and subsequently provides you with convincing explanations as to why, on that occasion, it did not happen to act.

The Crown Prince of Sweden expressed himself enthusiastically about the cure devised by the surgeon of the Swedish transatlantic liner Gripsholm, which is an injection of belladonna, usually one miligram, in the arm of a passenger as soon as he or she begins to feel ill. The advice of the chief officer of a transatlantic Cunarder was: "The patient should lie down, preferably on deck, in the fresh air, at a place as near the centre of the ship as possible. Food should be withheld for 24 hours. On this point there is some divergence of opinion among physicians, but I am of the opinion that more benefit is derived from the short period of starvation than from attempting to force food on a nauseated patient. After this period of starvation, great benefit is usually obtained from iced champagne, and later it may be possible to take fluids such as beef tea, clear soups, and milk foods."

I do not agree with him about the fasting, though, I admit it may suit some people. To nibble hard non-sweet biscuits and to partake sparingly of cold lemon squash, apples, thin bread and butter spread with salty anchovy paste, and hot tea keeps the palate clear and starves off the aid that hunger sickness can give to the siege of sea-sickness.

A LITTLE ADVICE.

I myself like most people, am a good medium sailor, rarely actually sea-sick, but frequently feeling that I should be if I did not stick to my plan of campaign. This is what I recommend: (a) For channel crossing: Do not make a heavy meal beforehand; have a hot cup of tea, a couple of sandwiches, and an apple or two. Settle down comfortably in a long chair on the upper deck amidships, and stay there until the ship docks on the other side. Don't smoke and talk as little as possible. (b) For an ocean voyage: Don't eat much, smoke at all, or wander about the ship for the first day or two. If the weather is rough, spend the first day or two lying down in bed; by the third day your inside will probably have got used to the rhythm of the pitching and rolling.

Someone wrote to the papers not long ago highly recommending the eating of quantities of pickles before a sea-crossing. Reciting poetry was the remedy used by Professor Henry Sidgwick. According to Mr. A. C. Benson, the professor, when crossing the Channel, was prone to "take his stand in some secluded part of the vessel, and to pour out, audibly and rhetorically, his repertory of English verse, accompanying it with a good deal of emphatic gesticulation."

EXPERIENCE will prove to you, as it has already proved to countless others, the essential wisdom of having one WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS a day for your Health's sake."

WOLFE'S
AROMATIC SCHIEDAM
SCHNAPPS
"A Blessing to Humanity"

Sole Agents:—HERBERT, SON & CO. LTD BOMBAY.

The Allenburys' Foods

The Allenburys Foods are particularly suited to the feeding of babies in hot climates. They are germ free, and being simply and easily prepared by the addition of boiling water, their use gives complete independence of doubtful milk supply, and is an absolute guarantee against infantile diarrhœa and cholera.

Fresh Stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported every week.

Milk Food No. 1 — Birth to 3 months
Milk Food No. 2 — 3 to 6 months
Malted Food No. 3 — 6 months and upwards

Specially packed in sealed glass bottles, of all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

FREE. Upon receipt of coupon below we shall have much pleasure in sending you, free of all charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods.

ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD., LONDON
Special Representative for India:
A. H. P. JENNINGS, Block E, Clive Buildings, CALCUTTA.

Mrs.....
.....
will be pleased to receive free of charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods.

Rao Bahadur Anant Shivaji Desai, Topiwala.

Telegram, ALUMINIUM Bombay. | Moti Bazar, BOMBAY. Registered Trade Mark. | Telephone No. 25831.

DEALERS IN

ALUMINIUM, and GERMAN SILVER wares of all description manufactured in our own factory; also CIRCLES, SHEETS WIRE, etc.

CAPS of all kinds and embroidered satin and velvet dress and other FANCY DRESS for children.

Famous Raja Ravi Varma PICTURES and pictures of other well-known PRINTERS, also English and GERMAN Pictures, FRAMES and other accessories.

Cotton and silk VELVET, VELVETEEN, Satin, etc.

Business wholesale and retail, Catalogue on application.
Terms cash or V. P. P. or through Bank.
N. B.—Please note, Picture prices are very cheap and competitive. Look sharp.

The Gift of Vigour

It is yours to give. If you want to see your child full of life and health and happiness, see to it that his diet is complete in all the nutrients that are needed for healthy and rapid growth.

School Children need VIROL

Virol will make this sure. Virol is a combination of the special foods his young body needs to build up strong bone and firm tissues—foods which are so often lacking in ordinary diet.

Virol is digested without effort and begins its good work directly the first spoonful is taken.

Remember that health in after life depends very largely on the child's progress now. You can help him through this critical age by giving him Virol regularly.

VIROL

Virol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5, England.

FOSTER'S "BUGLE" GUINNESS STOUT.

ANNUAL SALES OVER 24,000,000 Bottles

There's a Reason

First in 1829—

Still Foremost

Agents:—
HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., BOMBAY

VIRILE TONIC

Ananga Probha Yakuti.

This Yakuti is prepared from Indigenous drugs and guarantees its users against Lowered Vitality, the defects of the age, Functional Incapacity etc.

Price:—A phial of 30 Pills, Rs. 10/- ten.

Raj Valdya Narayanji Keshavji,
Head Office:—Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).
Branch:—393, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Baliwala & Homi

THE LEADING OPTICIANS

279, Hornby Road, & 361, Kalbadevi (Opp. Whiteaway, & Road,

BOMBAY.

MAKERS OF DISTINCTIVE SPECTACLES and EYEGLASSES

SUN and GLARE GLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Awarded GOLD MEDALS.

ARMISTICE DAY.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF GLORIOUS DEAD

KING'S APPEAL FOR 2 MINUTES SILENCE

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department, has issued the following communique.—

"His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor has this year again expressed a wish that throughout the Empire the 10th anniversary of the Armistice should be marked by a momentary pause for reverent remembrance of the glorious dead, to take place at 11 a.m. (Railway Time), on the 11th November. His Majesty also desires that all Christian churches should hold their services at such hours as will enable two minutes' silence to take place during service at 11 a.m.

BOMBAY PROGRAMME.

In order that all should be enabled to observe simultaneously this moment of solemn silence, the following arrangements have been made in Bombay City. At 11 a.m., railway time, guns will be fired from the Maidan, opposite the Church Gate Station and near the Grant Road Station. For the North of the Island certain mills will be asked to blow a prolonged blast on their syrens. On these signals it is hoped that all locomotion and movement in streets, in factories, schools and offices will instantly cease and remain suspended for the space of two minutes. On the tramway system cars will be stopped. Railway and water transport need not, however, be suspended.

As on previous occasions, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay confidently appeals to all organisations controlling labour and shipping to give wide publicity to His Majesty's wishes, and to assist in making impressive this reverent acknowledgment of our debt to the fallen."

HELP TO BAI YAMUNABAI HOSPITAL.

RECOMMENDATION TO MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The Medical Relief Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has submitted their report in regard to the application from the National Medical College Council for a Municipal grant for maintaining additional beds in the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Hospital. The Municipal Commissioner in a letter admitted the good work done by this hospital but at the same pointed out the growing expenditure on medical relief which was Rs. 830, 809 in 1918-19 and Rs. 17,491 in 1928-29.

The Committee carefully considered the question and were of opinion that in view of the good work that was being done by the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Hospital it deserved support from the Corporation and that therefore in spite of the heavy commitments of the Corporation in respect of Medical Relief in the City as pointed out by the Commissioner in his letter mentioned above, the Committee recommended the Corporation to consider favourably the question of donating, as a special case, a reasonable amount towards the funds of the Hospital, which amount, the Committee believe, could be found by reviewing the whole question of giving grants to the various Institutions, which the Committee understand will be considered by the Corporation in October next.

POST WAR GERMANY.

(Continued from Page 6.)

of Socialisation in Germany, notwithstanding the permission expressly accorded in the Constitution for the purpose. Land and property and enterprise are liable in Germany to socialisation; but in the true spirit of business morality hitherto accepted in the world, socialisation is made conditional upon payment of compensation. Mr. G. B. Shaw in his recent Guide to an Intelligent Woman to Socialism and Capitalism has laid down the same sage maxim; so that there must be something after all in the insistence on this bit of social justice. From the lecturer's remarks, it was not quite clear if he regarded this admission into the constitution as a concession to the weakness of the Socialist parties, or as an extortion made by the strength of the capitalist parties even though in a minority in the Reichstag.

The working of the Constitution was not elaborated quite as much as it deserved to be, perhaps for want of time. It is an interesting speculation for those who attended these lectures to consider what the erudition here displayed would accomplish if devoted to an exposition of present-day conditions in the Professor's own Fatherland; but perhaps the presence of the Simon Commission prevents him.

BOGUS SADHUS

Bhondu Buvancha Sansar (Lives of Religious Imposters) Published by Sant Seva Mandal, Thakurdwar, Bombay, Price Re. 1.

The book under notice which was out on Dasserah Day and published by the Sant Seva Mandal contains a summary of lectures delivered by well-known publicists in Bombay during the year 1926 under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League. Of late a regular crop of Sadhus have arisen in Maharashtra who generally establish themselves in thickly populated areas and slowly spread their nets and easily succeed in catching ignorant and religious-mad people into their nets. A large number of such Sadhus who pose and tyle themselves as big Bawajis and custodians of religion are, as a matter of fact, a menace to the Hindu Society as well as to religion and it is a matter of satisfaction that at least a certain class of people who hitherto blindly believed in all these things, have begun to think on these vital problems independently.

The Aryan Excelsior League in organising a series of lectures by persons who are closely in touch with the movements of the so-called Sadhus of the present day, has done a distinct service to the Hindu Society and the present publication, containing a brief summary of all the lectures, will be a permanent record for the benefit of those who were not able to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the League. Various speakers, in the course of their lectures, narrated their experiences which are most interesting and throw a flood of light on the doings and existence of the Bogus Saints who are nothing less than broad day-light robbers and an unnecessary burden on the Indian Society. A regular institution called Sant Seva Mandal has now been established in bombay with the object of educating public opinion by way of publishing literature on the subject from time to time. The Mandal deserves to be congratulated on the service it is doing to the Indian public. The present publication deserves to be read by every Marathi-knowing person.

IF THE AGRICULTURAL WERE A NATIONAL COMMISSION?

(Continued from Page 6.)

ings, as their view would have been entirely sympathetic with Indian aspirations and welfare. The Royal Agricultural Commission has merely added a few big volumes to the already numerous stock of Government Blue Books; very little good will come out of its labours, as the entire view-point is different.

THE RUINOUS RATIO

We have very good justification for this our prejudice, to tell us that we can never expect advancement of Indian agriculture even if the entire recommendation of the Royal Commission were to be carried out by Government. Just when Government appointed this Agricultural Commission, it had practically made up its mind to fix Exchange Ratio so as to inflict colossal and permanent losses on Indian agriculture. This fixation was done in spite of strong Indian opinion of sound economists; the Government thus levied a permanent taxation on Indian agriculture, and appointed its Royal Agricultural Commission to promote the interests of the poor cultivators of this vast continent. It would be hopeless to expect real economic and agricultural advancement of this poor country, in view of this indirect fettering of Indian agriculture by adversely fixing her Exchange. People expect little good to come out of the Government Commission, as the history of Commissions and Committees has proved disappointing so far. The National Agricultural Commission would have at once recommended the fixation of Exchange Ratio so as to secure Indian agriculture against more taxation. In spite of their efforts to suggest means and ways of betterment of Indian agriculture, the Royal Agricultural Commission was hampered and set back by the present Exchange Ratio; they cannot make good this loss by better production, as there is hardly any scope for this in our present financial position. Indian agriculture can never expect better production without liberal State help; and this is just the point on which Indian opinion concentrates all attention. Thus it would be possible only for the Government actively to improve production and foster cottage industries allied to agriculture; we can expect but a little good from this mountain in Labour. The entire angle of vision of Government must change if any good results are to take place from the work of theoretical investigation by this Royal Commission. It is very doubtful if this angle is or can be changed; this was recently conclusively proved by the fact that Indian agriculturists alone were omitted from a tour to United Kingdom by the cultivators from almost all the parts of the British Empire and Dominions. The newspapers only said that Indian farmers were not invited there to mark and study the improved methods of agricultural production because the Government was busy with the new Royal Commission on Reforms. This single fact of the Comission of Indian farmers shows the step-motherly feeling of the Britishers towards India.

(To Be Continued).

FREE GIFTS
Write for illustrated Catalogue to Premium Department, Post Box 2054 Calcutta.

Everybody knows

"SCISSORS"

CIGARETTES

Say 'SCISSORS' to be sure of satisfaction

W.D. & H.O. WILLS. BRISTOL & LONDON

Made in England

S/33.

Eczema, Rashes

Sores & Eruptions Soon Heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28 Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—

"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

Write for Mr. Abbott's Experience and

Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day

Just as good for Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism & Gout

Of all Druggists. Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE JUPITER
General Insurance Co
is growing into a
healthy boyhood.

The Bombay Chronicle

It rests on the people of India to make the
JUPITER
INSURANCE Co.
Strong Institution.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 24, 1928

IN-DEFENCE OF AYURVEDA.

Protest Against Mendacious Propaganda.

(By Mahamaliopadhyaya Kaviraj Gananath Sen, Saraswati, M.A., L.M. S., Principal, J. B. Astanga Ayurveda College, Calcutta.)

In an article with flashing headlines across the front page, namely the scandal of India's Quack Doctors,' the "Civil and Military Gazette of Lahore recently condemned the 'medicine system of India' as 'a brutal farce'. The occasion for this overflow of the milk of kindness for the benefit of India is apparently a letter from Lieut.-Col. J. J. Harper-Nelson, I.M.S., of Lahore, which finds a prominent insertion in the paper and is boomed by a learned editorial fully endorsing the correspondent's views. The "Statesman" of Calcutta in one of its issues quoted extensively from these effusions devoting a whole column to the subject. It also added an editorial note of its own (to draw attention to the long article reprinted elsewhere) which seemed to be more sober in view apparently but was clear in its object.

The object of this journalistic campaign is obvious. The indigenous system of medicine is an eye-sore to the Heavenborn medical service, which has, generally speaking condemned it in season and out of season. They have called it 'unscientific,' empirical' unworthy of support,' etc. The climax is reached and Billingsgate is excelled when it is called 'a brutal farce', 'a mere guesswork', 'a scandal'.

If pockets were not touched and the indigenous systems had not raised their heads in almost all the provinces of India, it would hardly be necessary to invent the indictments and shed tears for the poor dumb millions so kindly described as 'condemned to die through ignorance'. And great must be the perversity of the educated Indians supporting these systems! According to Col. Harper-Nelson, he was endowed with a certain amount of inteligence which he used foolishly'!

WHAT IS AYURVEDA?

This is neither the place nor the occasion to enter into a learned discourse, Yet the mention of a few facts as to the theories and methods of Ayurveda—with which only I am concerned—may not be quite out of place here.

'Ayurveda' or the science of life and the healing art' is not merely 'a case of listening to a long tale, feeling the pulse, looking at the tongue and then ordering some unknown 'nostrum'—as one of our opponents puts it. It is a regular 'system' of which at least 500 books and many learned exponents are yet available. She as much as her Western sister demands a preliminary knowledge of the rudiments of medicine, including anatomy, physiology (sharira) materia medica (dravyaguna), applied chemistry (rasashastra), etc. It is divided into eight sections—medicine, surgery, midwifery, disease of eye, ear, nose and throat, mental diseases, rearing and treatment of children, toxicology, sexual science, etc. It insists on diagnosis as the "sine qua non" of treatment. The 'theory of Tridosha', on which are based the physiology, pathology, pharmacology and therapeutics of Ayurveda is not the same as the exploded humoural theory of the Greeks. There is nothing in it incompatible with the findings of modern physiology and pathology and principles of medicine. It is only advanced physiology and basic principles of pathology applied to practical medicine. Unfortunately all the great works of Ayurveda are in Sanskrit and our decriers are innocent of the language, though they presume they are competent to pronounce upon it. To bridge over this gulf. we started the "Journal of Ayurveda) in English just four years ago and have converted many Western medical men now to the creed of Ayurveda. We refer our honest critics to the pages of this journal to have a glimpse of true Ayurveda and the theory of Tridosha' (June 1925). The history and outlines of Ayurveda appearing in several issues of the journal would also interest them. I would also refer them to my Hindu University address which gives a bird's eye-view of Ayurveda, as it was, is and would be.

Most of the indigenous medicines used by Ayurvedists are also unknown to them, though they are well known to Indians and fully described in Ayurvedic works. Not a hundredth part of them have been yet out in the western way. We want scores of ardent workers like the learned and indefatigable worker Major R. N. Chopra, I.M.S to understand them.

THE MENACE OF QUACKERY.

Of course, quack doctors, where they exist, are a menance to society. I do not defend them. I am even ready to concede that there is quite a large number of them in India, practising not only Ayurveda but all systems of medicine, Eastern and Western. In a country like India where the proportion of medical men (qualified in Western medicine) to the population is 1 to 43,000, this is inevitable until the state intervenes and systematizes the study of the various systems of medicine and puts a check on quackery. The half-educated quack doctors practising so-called 'scientific medicine and surgery with a state license are not less dangerous to society than their unsophisticated colleagues the half educated section of the Vaids and Hakims.

Are our critics aware that the education of most of these 'semi-quacks' is of an order that makes them easy automatons who forget the science in favour of the art, ultimately to act systematically as the brokers and canvassers for the patent medicines of the West? And once out of touch with the laboratories, many of the higher qualified doctors behave no better. For the so-called medical literature' of the patent medicine vendors of Europe and America brought by every mail gets them into its grip until prescribing these medicines (of which they understand very little) becomes 'fashionable'!

DOCTORS AND PATIENTS DUPED EQUALLY.

Few medical men pause to think how they and, for the matter of that their patients, are being duped by foreign traders in medicine. Besides, the experimenting of new drugs on patients is becoming a common vice with them. I might refer to the following lines from the "Indian medical Gazette" to show how Western medicine is lapsing into degenerate practices in the name of scientific medicine:—

'If we turn to a survey of present-day fashions in medicine, we may place first the tendency to prescribe endocrine glands. This is a particularly fruitful field. A few years ago it was maintained that every colon should be exercised since the possession of a class-pool can obviously benefit nobody. To-day liquid paraffin and 'intestinal antiseptics' take the place of the more radical treatment. Colloid preparations are another recent medicinal fashion. In this matter we all stand more or less on the same level of ignorance since, to tell the plain unvarnished truth, no one really knows what a 'colloid' preparation is and only some of the 'colloid' preparations on the market are in a truly colloidal state, the others being mere suspensions

'Synthetic drugs constitute another very prevalent feature of our present day practice. Methods of administration of drugs again afford a fruitful field for the exercise of originality and it is obvious to the benefit of the practitioner, or, as we may term him the 'medicator' if not to that of the patient, all drugs from simple iron to complex bacterial vaccines be administered by hypodermic injection; it means more fees, more profitable employment of otherwise idle hours, more kudos.'

'We may say in brief,' goes on the learned writer, 'that every physician of to-day is a born experimentor, although most unfortunately, he has not often acquired the knowledge of how to carry out his experiments properly.' (Indian Medical Gazette, Oct. 24.)

And such is the certificate given to the majority of the doctors of Western medicine by a learned member of the Indian Medical Service!

WESTERN MEDICINE TOO ARISTOCRATIC.

The fact is that, much to the deariment of scientific progress, 'scientific medicine,' as Western medicine is content to call itself, is too limited in its scope and too unmindful of the needs of the vast populace entrusted to its care. It is often too aristocratic to recognize the claims of other systems giving considerable relief to the majority of the population. The majority of the people, however have more common sense than they are credited with.

The army of doctors trained in Western medicine with the paraphernalia of costly laboratories and scientific instruments are in the field of medical practice hardly half so scientific as they are expected to be. Their methods are costly, but the results are in numerous cases, negative. It is a strange irony of fate that with them sense and science seem to go ill together. Whilst the use of the unaided senses of the medical man is fast giving place to the scientific methods of the specialist, the cost and confusion of the poor sufferer are daily increasing. The majority of patients now cannot be diagnosed 'scientifically', unless the blood is examined.

And, after all is said and done, the doctors sit in conference with long faces when nothing incriminating can be found. Guess work then begins and the sage heads differ. No relyief is obtained and the 'unscientific' Vaid or Hakim is sent for. Very often he gives relief, even when he cannot cure. But he often cures the patient with his so-called empirical methods of 'unknown nostrums', unknown of course to his Western colleagues! If such were not the case, Ayurvedic medicine would have been long dead and much pen and ink of the decriers and defenders of Ayurveda would have been saved.

THE SOBER VIEW.

Let us now take into account the sober views of the Government and some disinterested I. M. S. officers. Lord Hardinge as Viceroy of India said at the opening ceremony of the Ayurvedic and the Tibbi College, Delhi:—'When I remember how many millions in India are beyond the reach of medical aid (allopathy) provided by Government and how many of these who have means of access to consult best doctors still prefer to be treated in accordance with the indigenous systems of medicine, I come to the conclusion that it shall be wrong to discourage the scheme which aims at improvement and development of this (Eastern) branch of medicine.'

The following lines of the late Sir Charles Pardey Lukis, I. M. S., director of Indian Medical Service, may also be read in this connnection with some interest;

'I wish to impress upon you most strongly that you should not run away with the idea that everything that is good in the way of medicine is contained within the ring-fence of allopathy or Western medicine The longer I remain in India and the more I see of the country and the people, the more convinced I am that many of the empirical methods of treatment adopted by the Vaids and Hakims are of the greatest value and there is no doubt whatever that their ancestors knew ages ago many things which are now-a-days being brought forward as new discoveries.'

OFFICIAL SUPPORT.

Fortunately, however, facts are asserting themselves strongly and even provincial Governments have been prevailed upon to support the indigenous systems of medicine. The Government of Madras has, at enormous cost, started a college of indigenous medicine. The Goverment of the United Provinces has paid very substantial grants to the Ayurvedic College of Hardwar. The Bihar Governmnet has opened an Ayurvedic school at Patna. And the Bengal Government would have, I believe, helped us but for the unfortunate change of Ministry. Several municipalities and district boards are now supporting the Ayurvedic system of medicine. According to our learned critics all this probably is to be looked upon as sheer folly. But certainly the world has not gone mad!

In conclusion, I consider it my duty to point out that, thanks to the renaissance of Ayurveda recently begun, Ayurvedic education, as now being imparted, aims at making itself complete and comprehensive as it was in its palmy days of yore. Anatomy with dissection of the human body and physiology in its bearring on the "Tridosha theory' of Ayurveda are being taught with care and precision. Pathology is taught in the museum and the post mortem room. The Ayurvedic student is being trained in preparing the medicine he uses—he does not depend on patent medicines served from a foreign country. He learns to use these medicines, according to the scientific theories of Ayurveda, on patients in the outdoor dispensaries and hospitals. Above all, Ayurveda is taught in all its eight sections with the most promising results and in some institutions research work has been started which, in course of time, is expected to yield valuable additions to scientific knowledge.

I invite our critics to come and inspect our colleges and hospitals, particularly the Ashtanga Ayurveda College and Hospital. and judge for themselves. If quackery there is, we are honestly working to remove it. For Ayurveda itself is not quackery, it is founded pure edoes sit ut ognmaos su si as any other system.

It behoves the state and the local self-governing institutions to help us generously in the spade work we are doing. The salvation of the suffering millions of India lies in the regeneration and advancement of Ayurveda, and not in condemning it wholesale for ever. And finally, I appeal to the Indian Medical Service, particularly the European section of it, to leave us alone and allow us time to work out our destiny. Four years ago. even Indian Medical Service people—at least the disinterested section of it—thought in a different way and I cannot close without quoting the following lines from the editorial of the Indian Medical Gazette which was not so hostile to us then:

'It (Ayurveda) and not Western medicine' wrote the editor of the Indian Medical Gazette (Nov. 1924), 'is the medicine of the people.' This is true when we realize that Tropical Medicine', which is the main province of Ayurveda, is only just beginning to be studied by the medical men trained in the western system.

(Continued from Column 6.)

writers like Zola and Tolstoy, which means that at first she placed drawing and etching before other things. and developed a severe manlike style.

It was not until the War that Kollwitz found herself and developed greatness of style.

This woman painter despite her master, displays so strongly the feminine desire to help and improve, that she might almost be placed in the ranks of the active woman workers, since woman's work is always basically more organic than logical, always due far more to intuition than to thought.

The Irish woman, Annie Besant, illustrates the transition from thought to action. There is, to be sure, much manly will-power in this eighty-year-old fighter, and it may be that not only doubt but also ambition, was among her early incentives to action.

When in her middle twenties, the wife of a severely pious clergyman, the mother of two children, she stood one day in an empty church, whither she had gone to practice playing on the organ, and felt herself suddenly overcome by the craving to speak from the pulpit; she obyed the impulse, and realized that she possessed the gifts of an orator, that all she needed was an audience.

Scepticism and an active mind soon brought her to break with the Church and with her husband; she went over to the atheists, and wrotel a pamphlet that caused her to be hauled into court. But not until she was over forty did she find where she really belonged in religion—between the two extremes. At that time, Helena Blavatsky drew her into the ranks of the Theosophists.

Judged externally, she seems, above all else, an organiser; likewise, judged by her work in India. a politician.

[illegible]

Let us turn to Marie Curie. The world connects nothing at all with the name of this Polish woman except one word, yet that word is a magical word. It is a sixty-years-old woman, who, after the death of her husband, the companion of her life and her work, refused to abandon her laboratory, ever glances back, she must vision her life as lighted by the rays of the magic gem which they discovered together, and she must feel herself bathed by beneficent healing influence of these rays.

Having discovered radium, she found still another marvellous element, which she named Polonium after her mother country. Much more has this woman done towards the fame of Poland than military General even a victorious one. She heals the ailing she kills the healthy. She wrests something unknown from the hidden recesses of Nature; he carries his Nation's flag a few miles further onward, in doing which he sacrifices as many of those who are already his countrymen, as he acquires new citizens for the country. She creates something permanent, he something transient; whereas serve his country only for a while, she serves mankind, and in so doing, serves God.—"New York Times Magazine."'

SOME GREAT WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

Their Contribution to Humanity.

(By Emil Ludwig)

The loveliest thing I have ever seen done by a woman was when a danseuse, touching the leg of her partner with the toes of her left foot only, seemed to flutter motionless in the air, barely moving the fingers of her out-stretched right hand. Even the musicians paused for an instant. so perfect was the picture, so triumphantly charming and graceful, as this lovely woman, a goddess almost hung poised in the air, as if unconscious of the weight of her limbs.

The most terrible thing I have seen done by a woman was in the course of the War, when a German middle-class wife swept into a room waving an evening paper and exclaimed, her eyes beaming: "A big victory on the western front! Five thousand of the enemy dead!"

The difference between the two is not a difference in character; under certain circumstances, these two women, had they been differently educated and influenced by other ideals, might have exchanged places

During the German revolution, I saw women making stump speeches for freedom and against poverty; I saw actresses portraying in plays how women struggle and how they give their love, and I found little difference between them, for a great actress always forgets the stage, just as a great popular orator never forgets it. I have seen bored queens pass haughtily through triumphal arches, I have seen female scientists so absorbed in what they saw beneath a microscope, that they forgot themselves and even their children. I have seen a poetess come towards me through her garden, a note-book in her hands, her eyes lost in dreamy thought; I have seen the keen glance of a woman painter seeing to guess the secret hidden behind the features of her vis a vis.

A COMMON QUALITY.

And all these women had one thing in common: They smiled. Yes, they smiled. every of them / in a way that no man ever smiles, either while he is working or after he is done with his work; they smiled as no man can smile without courting danger. Everything that had been exciting then—struggle, playing, art, the will to achieve—culminated in a smile or was dissolved in one, from which I deduce that a woman, even if she be ugly of old, even if she be serious and earnest and entirely matter of fact, remains, nevertheless, in the last analysis, an erotic being.

A real woman loves in her every action in every work upon which she embarks. She loves beauty, justice, the human race, the poor and the oppressed, the strong. A woman devotes her life, self-sacrificingly and altruistically, to the idea with which she has fallen in love, in proportion as the flights of her spirits are loftier and the development of her powers greater. Women in the mass are entirely and absolutely dependent upon men. The worst defeat ever suffered by modern woman—the World War, which she was unable either to prevent or to shorten—revealed her to the mind of men as enslaved, since man's throughts are turned towards war by the power of tradition and suggestion, whereas war, like everything that is destructive, is utterly alien to woman, who is essentially defensive.

BOURGEOIS ORIGIN.

The greatest women of all are known probably only to the man they love From the handful of examples, we are enabled to judge the tremendous scope of what women have achieved in privacy towards influencing our statesmen and captains of industry and party leaders, what they have done in the way of exerting suggestion upon them, spurring them on, holding them back; arousing strong feelings for or against those with whom the man is in conflict. This is characteristic of no one race or Nation; it is as old as humanity, for it is essentially human.

On the other hand, it would seem that one class has the advantage over others when it comes to supplying great women. All the great women of the present day are of bourgeois origin—all, that is, with one exception, which I shall name. It is the same as with men; bourgeois or proletarian families have provided all our present day rulers, inventors, artists, these has come from the nobility, which scientists, even army leaders; not one of was educated through generations for leadership

Almost never has a woman become a great artist, because great artists must get away from themselves entirely in order to do great creative work. On the other hand, women actresses have always been great than male actors, because acting is essentially physical, not personal. For this reason, it might be right to name some actresses first of all. in my article on great women of to-day.

ANNA PAVLOVA.

But, when it comes to beautiful bodies, I throw all such considerations to the winds and proclaim aloud the name of one woman—the name of her who, within the last twenty years, has brought the old world and the new world to her feet—Anna Pavlova. This lovely Russian dancer, having danced first before the Czars and Grand Dukes, swept triumphantly across all America, gathering such numbers of adorers rich and poor, powerful and idealistic, as were gathered before her advent only by privileged potentates; who, by the way, have sometimes failed to realize how audaciously such a lovely creature has trod upon their august crowned heads.

Pavlova was the first danseuse who brought modren melody to the famous old art of the ballet, as it was taught in Paris and St, Petersburg; it was she who, discarding the ballet music of tradition, danced to the tunes of the great masters, and yet preserved the traditional pirouetting on tiptoe. She retained also the regulation rococo ballet costume instead of swathing herself in pseudo-Greek garments. For this reason, she might be recommended as official danseuse to any Coalition Cabinet in whicch representatives of the past and the pretsent seem to govern together. Pavlova was famous all over the world when she was twenty-four.

AUTHORESSES IN CONTRAST.

But Selma Lagerlof, the Swedish authoress, was known to few even when she was thirty-four; not until she was that age did the greatest living writer turn to the story of her childhood and her family. Long did she hesitate as to the form in which she should cast her narrative; then, with the touch of the real artist, she drew the portraits of the people of her own home-lands. Since then, everything written by her springs from the soil in which she is rooted, and in this respect, she is akin to the great Norwegian Hamaun—indeed, the fact that she is a woman is seldom betrayed in her writings.

In striking contrast to Selema Lagerlof stands the German, Riccarda Huch. she lacks almost all the qualities which distinguish Lagerlof, but on the other hand, everything which makes the work of Huch important is lacking in the Swedish writer. In the writing of the latter, all is, so to speak, drawing; in that of the German, all is music. The Swede deals with the soil, with idiosyncrasies, with depth and narrowness; the German paints beauty, breadth, the things of the spirit.

Riccarda Huch combines in a striking manner the lucidity of a man and the devotion of a woman. Beginning as a lyrical poetess whose love songs rank with the very best, she thereupon astonished readers with a historical portraiture achieved with a bold hand portraits wherein manner and interpretation, modelling and vision vie with one another in excellence.

FORM THOUGHT TO ACTION.

Among painters also a first place seems to belong to a German woman. But Katho Kollwity, who liked Riccarda Huch, is sixty years old, comes from a different world, or at least does her work in a different one Brought up with Socialistic leanings, she was guided towards her art at first by

(Continued in column 4)

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.